FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN PRESS MARKS CEMA'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU251513 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1408 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1984 -- Marking the anniversary of 25 years since the creation of the CMEA, the Bucharest newspapers SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of January 25 carry extensive articles highlighting the importance of that organization.

The collaboration between the CMEA member countries is grounded on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for state sovereignty and independence and for national interests, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, SCINTEIA writes inter alia in the article headlined "The Improvement of Collaboration and Cooperation -- a Prerequisite for Progress on the Road of Socialist and Communist Construction." The strict observance and unswerving promotion of these principles provide, as the practical experience and organization's history have proved, for a close intertwining between the interests of each country and those of the other participating states, create conditions for the continuous development and improvement of cooperation among the member states, encourage productive cooperation in a climate of mutual confidence and understanding and favour the conclusion of generally acceptable accords.

Furthermore, the newspaper shows, it is from these principles that the work forms and modalities derive which are grounded on decisions made through the joint agreement of the member countries concerned, which ensures freely accepted collaboration among states enjoying equal rights which, on the basis of full sovereignty, decide on all problems related to their economic and social development.

SCINTEIA points out that through its statute the CMEA is conceived as an open organization and stresses that Romania, a member of the CMEA since its creation, pays special attention to the expansion of economic collaboration with the organization's member states, to the continuous improvement of its activities.

Romania's consistent concern for the development of economic relations with the other CMEA member states has found a significant expression in the continuous growth of the volume of bilateral commercial exchanges, the newspaper says highlighting that the list of the goods delivered on a reciprocal basis has diversified substantially, a major share being held by the highly processed products. Moreover, working continuously for the expansion of cooperation in most diverse, modern and efficient forms Romania has concluded numerous multilateral understandings on cooperation in and specialization of production, of technical-scientific collaboration in advanced fields of research with a series of CMEA member states. At the same time, Romania takes direct part in the activities carried on by the specialized international economic organizations of the CMEA member countries which contribute to the promotion of cooperation in such domains as interconnection of power grids, the joint utilization of the fleet of cars, the iron-and-steel industry, chemistry, nuclear power, exploration of the outer space, information science and electronics, banking and financial activities, railway transport, post, etc.

SCINTEIA also writes: Constantly concerned for the continuous expansion of collaboration with the CMEA member-states, Romania also works for the development of its relations with the other socialist countries, with all the developing and non-aligned states, with all the states of the world, the developed capitalist countries included, and participated actively in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of material and spiritual assets.

Working consistently for the development of collaboration within the CMEA, in keeping with the targets set, Romania has always paid special attention to one of the priority targets under the statute, namely the nearing and evening of the levels of economic development of the member states, which, as is known, started building the new system at differing development stages. Progress made along this line is a prerequisite for the organization's correspondingly fulfilling its targets and attributes, while progress made in the evening of development levels will provide certain possiblities of expanding collaboration, of raising it on to ever higher levels, the fact being well known that the forms of cooperation and specialization are the more efficient the higher the economic and technical-scientific potential of the participating states. Furthermore, the making of progress in nearing and evening development levels is of special importance on an international plane, being apt to prove -- in conditions in which the effects of the old policy of domination and inequality imposed by imperialism are still being felt and economic gaps are getting wider -- The superiority of socialism in point of the organization of interstate economic relations, the capacity of the new system to ensure general progress.

Experience has proved that within the CMEA activity of promoting cooperation among the national economies of independent states, in which the legitimate party and state bodies work out the plans for economic and social development, the adequate form of organization of collaboration is plan coordination. Achieved through consultations, plan coordination proves an adequate framework for the conclusion of understandings in the major fields of economic cooperation and of long-term commercial agreements and cooperation conventions in conditions of a strict observance of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

In the three and a half decades of experience, the CMEA has developed and diversified its activity, achieving a passage from such simple forms of collaboration as goods exchanges to such higher, complex forms as the joint construction of economic units, cooperation in science and technology, in foreign trade, in the currency-financial and credit fields, etc. An important moment in the development of the council's activities was the adoption, at its 25th session held in Bucharest in 1971, of the complex programme for the further expansion and improvement of collaboration and the development of socialist economic integration of the CMEA member-countries which envisages new methods, forms and actions of collaboration, providing broad possibilities of expanding cooperation both at present and in the future. Later on, a series of special programmes for long-term collaboration were adopted apt to impart higher efficiency and stability to cooperation and aimed at cooperation ventures in a series of fields of major economic importance.

Under the current circumstances, of special significance is the channeling of CMEA activities toward the joint resolution of the most sringent problems facing the economic development of the member countries on a world plane. In this respect, the negative effects are well known of the crisis manifest in the world economy for a number of years, the energy, raw materials and food crises included. That is why, as it has been apparent for several years, this organization should give prime place to the concerns and practical actions for making a real and efficient contribution to the resolution of the problems related to the member countries' supply with energy and raw materials, specialization of and cooperation in production, the activity carried on in agriculture and in other fields, the materialization being thus ensured of understandings covenanted long ago. Naturally, the fact is not devoid of significance that the CMEA documents acknowledge the importance of the resolution of these problems; however, it is essential that an effective, undelayed passage should be achieved to their translation into fact.

Moreover, the current revolution in science and technology calls for clearer, prompter and more comprehensive answers to the problems related to the expansion of exchanges in the field of science and technology within the CMEA, to the need for keeping pace with the modern, top achievements scored in the fields of civil production, peaceful construction, the rise in the people's civilization standards.

These are stringent, highly important requirements so that the organization should provide answers to the problems posed now when it is 35 years since its creation; and even if, as is ineluctable, differences occur as to the ways of solving these problems, practice has proved that solutions, forms and ways meeting the interests of all sides can be found if discussions and consultations are conducted in a comradely spirit of mutual esteem and respect. It is in this framework that the significance become apparent of the calling of a summit of the CMEA member-countries to draw joint conclusions and find efficient solutions apt to improve collaboration within the council so that it should better meet the development requirements of each national economy and provide for the resolution, through joint forces, of many of the problems related to economic and social progress.

In conclusion, SCINTEIA writes: Through its most authorized voice, the voice of the RCP general secretary and president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people has consistently expressed its resolve to further work for the development and improvement of collaboration within the CMEA, so that this organization should offer a model of equitable relations, of productive, mutually advantageous cooperation among free and sovereign socialist states, give further impetus to socialist and Communist construction in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Romanian people and of all the peoples of the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

ACADEMIES DISCUSS COOPERATION -- A consultation of representatives of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries began in Prague on 19 January. The consultation is being attended by delegations of the Bulgarian, Cuban, Hungarian, Mongolian, GDR, Polish, USSR, and CSSR academies of sciences, and by a delegation of the SRV National Center of Scientific Research. The participants in the meeting are discussing issues connected with the expansion of international cooperation. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in S.ovak 20 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

'DEMAGOGIC SLOGANS' IN REAGAN REELECTION SPEECH

AU302023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] American President Reagan officially declared that he will participate in the new electoral game for the couch in the White House. This is carried out between the two biggest parties of the American monopoly bourgeoisie, the Republican and Democratic Parties. As agencies report, yesterday he gave a televised speech to announce that he will present his candidacy for a second 4-year mandate in the presidential elections, to be held in November. He declared that our duty has not been finished and that his aim is to fulfill what he began 3 years ago when he entered the White House.

Reagan's speech was filled with the usual demagogic slogans about the so-called achievements realized by his administration and with efforts to embellish the economic situation in the United States, which in fact remains gripped by the crisis.

Commenting upon the American President's declarations, the ASSOCIATED PRESS pointed out that no other President has polarized the people so much since the thirties and the great economic depression of the capitalist world. It added that unemployment has considerably increased in the last 3 years and that the budget deficit, which Reagan had promised to eliminate, has reached the sum of about $200 billion annually. In his speech Reagan declared that if he remains President he will not make any changes in his present course, which is in fact characterized by an anti-people's domestic policy, a frenzied aggressiveness in its foreign policy, an unparalleled expansion of the military budget, and a reduction of social funds.

CARCANI GREETS ALGERIAN PREMIER ON APPOINTMENT

AU281833 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 28 /ATA/ -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani sent the following message of greetings to the premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Abdelhamid Brahimi:

"It is a pleasure for me, that on the occasion of your election to the post of the premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to extend to you the sincere greetings and the best wishes for successes in performing your lofty duty and for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal Algerian people.

I avail myself of the opportunity to wish that the traditional friendship that links the Albanian people with the Algerian people and the relations between our two countries strengthen constantly.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Alvaro de Angulo Arboleda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. Taking part in the presentation ceremony were Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxholli, director in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, director of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84 AU]

REAGAN REELECTION 'THREATENING' TO WORLD PEACE

AU311411 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 31 Jan 84

["The Closed Circle" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 31 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- It has been created by Reagan and his entourage for three years -- the circle of militarism.

Proclaiming his nomination for a second presidential mandate, Reagan said he would continue to expand it. No good can be expected from it by either Americans or the dwellers of the planet.

Reagan's policy, if he returns to the White House for the second time, will continue to become ever more dangerous and more threatening the pillars of peace. Judging by the manner he assessed the time up to his coming to the presidential chair as a time of perilously weak national defense, one can easily draw the conclusion that his possible second mandate will be a period of feverish military buildup of the USA.

For the sake of truth, during Carter's time, too, Washington disposed of a military potential equal to the Soviet one. Rejecting the ratification of the Salt II, it was namely Reagan who opened the era of permanent violations of the Soviet-American agreements in the military and strategic sphere. In this way he directed his country's foreign policy towards attaining superiority in the military and strategic balance.

The war doctrines themselves which won a noisy popularity afterwards, were speaking of preparations for war and transforming the world to suit the American taste. Through them Reagan gave up the equality and equal security and returned to the position-of-strength policy.

This was a return to the impossible: The USSR will not admit it under any circumstances whatsoever!

The pitiful thing is that in his brief January 29 speech Reagan gave a push forward to the idea of the "reliable restraining force" -- a synonym of the military superiority sought.

We laid a new beginning, the President said.

What should that mean?

In the first place -- attempts at disrupting the balance of powers which was the supporting pivot of peace.

But the reason for the century will not recognize President Reagan's credit: To push the world towards chaos and tension in international relations, to program the military conveyors to the wave of race, [as received] to scatter hot points -- potential clash sources -- all over the earth.

It is with pathos that the President speaks about the future, including the future of the unborn. This is either a demagogical trick of a statesman pretending not to see the sign of nuclear death on the horizon, or an adventurism of a politician confined within the circle of militarism and who cannot make out what is real and what imaginary.

It was not by mere chance that after the speech on Capitol Hill some congressmen stated that if the wrapping of Reagan's policy is torn, the inevitable catastrophe will show out clearly.

STANISHEV MEETS VISITING PZPR DELEGATION

AU010849 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev received the PZPR Central Committee delegation, which is visiting our country under the leadership of Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Dimitur Stanishev briefed the Polish guests on the tasks which the BCP is now coping with in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and in preparing the National Party Conference.

Questions of further expanding and intensifying the fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, were discussed.

PORTUGUESE GROUP ARRIVES AT ZHIVKOV'S INVITATION

AU311947 Sofia BTA in English 1932 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 31 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by its secretary general, Mr Alvaro Cunhal, arrived here today at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

BILAK RECEIVES LEBANESE CP LEADER, PFLP'S HABASH

LD311751 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] In Prague today Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, who is on a short working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives exchanged information about the activity and roles of their parties. They noted with satisfaction the achieved standard of cooperation and expressed a wish to continue to expand it in all areas of party activity. They paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East, above all Lebanon. They firmly condemned continual aggression by the United States and Israel in this country, because its aim is, with the help of strategic agreement and under cover of the multinational forces, to liquidate the freedom, independence, and territorial unity of Lebanon and change it into a platform for further military-political expansion in the area. The two representatives stressed the importance of unified action by Arab patriotic forces on the joint base of battle against the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism.

Vasil Bilak also received today George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They exchanged views on topical international issues, above all the events in Lebanon and the Middle East, and on the situation in the Palestinian movement. George Habash informed Vasil Bilak of the attitudes of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and also about efforts to strengthen the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and to find a just solution of the current situation.

The two representatives firmly condemned the United States' aggressive policy and plan in the Middle East, the Camp David agreements and also the Reagan plan, because they are directed against the Palestinian peoples and all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of the Arab countries.

Vasil Bilak expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Palestine for their rights, including the right to their independent state.

Discuss Mideast Issues

LD312244 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, expressed here Tuesday full solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable rights including the right to establish their own independent state.

He made the statement in a meeting with general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash, who arrived here at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The two representatives exchanged views on international issues, especially the situation in Lebanon, the Middle East and the Palestinian movement.

George Habash acquainted Vasil Bilak with the stand of his organization on the current situation in the Middle East, and the front's efforts to strengthen the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement, and a just solution of the situation in the Middle East.

The two representatives resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressive plans in the Middle East, the Camp David accords and Reagan's plan, which are directed against the Palestinian people and all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of the Arab people.

Praises Syrian, CSSR Support

LD312250 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- "Under the leadership of democratic forces in the liberation movement, the Palestinian people will be able to surmount the present difficulties", general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Dr George Habash, said here today.

At a press conference, he criticized some right-wing representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) who by accepting the Middle East plan of U.S. President Ronald Reagan betray the Arab people of Palestine and the memory of tens of thousands of fighters who had given their lives in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Dr Habash said that opposition was growing in the Arab world to the dangerous course of the U.S. Administration in the region, and that a great obstacle to this course is the stand of the Lebanese people against the presence of U.S. Marines in their country.

American imperialism, Israel and the Lebanese Phalange have joined forces against the Lebanese people, to impose their hegemony on them, Dr Habash said.

He spoke highly of the resistance of the people in south Lebanon against Israeli occupation.

The general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine also appreciated the policy of Syria, which is "a major obstacle on the road to the realization of imperialist plans, and stands on the same side of the barricade as an ally of the Palestine Liberation Organization."

Dr Habash thanked the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Government and the people for the allround, effective assistance extended to the Arab people of Palestine, for the continuing political and material support, as well as for the treatment of wounded Palestinian fighters and the scholarships granted to young Palestinians.

BILAK RECEIVES GUYANA OFFICIAL 30 JANUARY

LD310545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Cheddi Jagan, secretary general of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana. In the course of a comradely conversation, the two representatives informed each other about the situation in their countries and about the activity and tasks of their parties. They assessed opportunities for further cooperation. They also exchanged views on the current situation in the world and the international communist and workers' movement. They resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles -- led by the United States -- and expressed their full support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at a constructive solution of current international problems.

ROHLICEK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VENEZUELA

LD311437 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, left Prague for Caracas today to attend the inauguration of Jaime Lusinchi as the new Venezuelan president.

CPCZ SENDS GREETINGS TO SRI LANKAN CP CONGRESS

AU301424 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 84 p 1

["Z"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, which began its deliberations in Colombo on Friday.

The telegram expresses, among other things, the conviction that the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka will be an important event in the party's more than 40 year-long selfless and consistent revolutionary struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for the vital interests of the working people of Sri Lanka.

In conclusion, the CPCZ Central Committee wishes the communists of Sri Lanka further successes in their struggle for the just interests of the people of Sri Lanka, the unity of all working people, social progress, averting the threat of war, and strengthening peace in the world.

NEW CPCZ CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION HEAD NAMED

LD010357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] In the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party had a session in Prague today.

In his address, Comrade Gustav Husak praised the commission for successfully implementing the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress and thanked members of the commission for the work they contributed. He stressed that increasing tasks demand a constant increase in the standard of managerial work, as well as efficiency of control as its inseparable component. That is why it is necessary, along all the guidelines and supported by broad participation of the working people, to strengthen the role of control of fulfillment of the adopted resolutions and adherence to the valid norms in the activities of party, state, and economic organs.

It is elimination of shortcomings, doing away with negative phenomena, and better use of the existing possibilities in the interest of further development of the socialist society.

According to the party statutes, a special significance is borne by the activities of the control commissions of the party organs of all degrees, which play an important part in fulfilling the leading role of the party in society.

At the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, Comrade Jaroslav Hajn has been elected to the post of chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA CONFERENCE

LD302258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] A party economic working conference held in Bratislava today discussed results achieved last year and tasks planned for the current year in Slovakia's construction sector. Dusan Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction, addressing the conference said that for the first time in several years, key tasks of the plan were fulfilled last year, while fuel and energy consumption was further reduced. He commended the fulfillment of factual tasks on construction sites and recalled that in the comprehensive housing construction the plan has been surpassed by Kcs194 million.

Speaking in the ensuing discussion, the head of the party and government delegation, Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, paid tribute to the construction workers' efforts during the past year and stressed that they will have to concentrate their attention and effort even more on the fulfillment of the plan's tasks, on adherence to progression dates and construction preparedness, and above all on those economically important construction sites. For this reason it is necessary to ensure, with the necessary emphasis, a marked concentration of capacities on the construction of the fuel and energy infrastructure and on the completion of 27 priority construction projects.

Comrade Colotka went on to point out the fact that a great number of construction projects are still being carried out uneconomically with disproportionately high material and unproductive costs. Some enterprises therefore fail to fulfill the plan of adjusted net output, the plan of profit formation, and they unjustifiably exceed their wages allocations, which is an intolerable phenomenon from the view of both society as a whole and the sector itself. Scientific and technological development will have to contribute decisively to bringing about more marked qualitative changes and the overall growth of effectiveness in the construction sector.

Comrade Colotka went on to state that it is necessary to direct the work of the scientific and research base of the construction sector toward the further improvement of construction methods and technology in order to ensure that, in improving quality, overall savings are achieved in using labor and better utilizing the domestic raw material base, and so that greater progress is made in mechanization. Comrade Colotka also focused on the improvement of mangerial work in the Slovak construction sector and stressed that managerial work in the construction industry is linked more than anywhere else with the consistant observation of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline.

PITRA CHAIRS AGRICULTURE MEETING 23 JANUARY

LD232335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, chaired the party Central Committee's Agriculture and Food Commission session in Prague today. Also present were secretaries of the CPCZ regional committees for party work in agriculture.

The commission evaluated questions connected with elaborating proposals for the long-term development program in agriculture and other branches ensuring the feeding of the people, particularly in the sphere of intensifying crop and animal production and developing the processing industry.

It also dealt with the situation in ensuring the tasks of the national-economic plan in the agricultural-food complex in 1984. It was stressed that its fulfillment in the spirit of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee required the concentration and maximum attention of the party, social, state, and economic bodies and organizations. In this respect, it was necessary to utilize the present membership meetings of the primary organizations of the CPCZ, party public meetings, and the annual meetings of **united** agricultural cooperatives for a broad mobilization of the working people in agriculture.

In conclusion, the commission discussed tasks ensuing from the political, organizational, and content preparation of the 10th statewide congress of united agricultural cooperatives.

CPCZ ORGANIZATIONS IN ARMY HOLD MEETINGS

AU301158 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 January on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word "ST"-signed report entitled "Emphasis on the Combat and Mobilization Readiness of Troops." The report deals with the annual members meetings currently held in the primary CPCZ organizations in the Czechoslovak People's Army. In its introductory passage the report notes that in formulating tasks for the coming period, the meetings "take into account the present international situation, which requires a further improvement in the standard of the army's combat and mobilization readiness and a tightening of the troops' morale, political awareness, and conscious discipline."

The report then gives an account of the members meetings of CPCZ organizations in the political department of an unidentified "group of air force units", in the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno, in an unidentified rear-echelon unit of the Western Military District, and in the Belaya Tserkov tank unit. It cites the meetings' assessment of the primary party organizations' performance last year and notes the plans of CPCZ members in the Czechoslovak People's Army to "further develop and improve" their activity. According to the RUDE PRAVO report, the current meetings also focus on the "main tasks arising for our armed forces from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the subsequent sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee," on "solving problems in combat training" and on "problems of party work, organizational issues, and the ideological guidance of all members."

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AU301350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- At its session in Bratislava yesterday, the Slovak Government Committee for Planned National Economic Management discussed the process of plan-setting in the period of the eighth quinquennium. The session was chaired by Karol Martinka, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission. The committee assessed the effectiveness of individual areas of the economic mechanism, economic instruments, and the state plan, especially their impact on the development of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The planning process and economic instruments should create scope for the economic sphere's search for the most effective means of development. At the same time, use should be made of more effective methods of involving the working people in drafting and implementing the economic policy methods that should be linked with material incentives. The demands of the planning process on administrative work should be made simpler, mainly by bringing together planning and economic instruments.

In running the economy, greater use will be made of norm-setting activities, and a practical division will be sought between the realms of activity of the state plan and the budget. Changes in the system of management will be implemented following a thorough consideration of the realistic possibilities of their application in the individual stages of plan-setting and in linkage with the modifications and development within the framework of CEMA.

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT 'BALANCED, STEADY'

LD310359 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- Economic growth was faster, balanced and steady in 1983, despite the complicated international situation and discriminatory measures of the capitalist countries, said a report of the Czechoslovak Statistical Office on economic results in 1983.

National income was 2.2 per cent higher than in 1982, the volume of industrial production was up by 2.7 per cent, agricultural production by 2.2 per cent, the volume of construction work by 2.4 per cent. The faster rate of economic growth made it possible to raise personal consumption by 2 per cent and social consumption (education, culture, health service and social security) by 3.3 per cent, the report said.

Transition of the economy to intensive mode of development continued in 1983, effectiveness and quality continued to rise. Expenditures on state administration were reduced, external economic relations with socialist countries were in equilibrium, the trade and payments balance with non-socialist countries showed a higher than planned surplus, and indebtedness in free currencies was further reduced. The already high living standard was maintained and improved, the social certainties of the people were strengthened.

Czechoslovak foreign trade grew 9.2 per cent last year -- exports by 8.9 per cent, imports by 9.4 per cent.

Exchange of goods with other socialist countries was higher than assumed by the plan. In current prices, exports to socialist countries increased by 10.1 per cent, imports from them by 13.0 per cent.

Exchange of goods with CMEA countries was 12.1 per cent higher in 1983 than in 1982, with the Soviet Union 13.8 per cent higher.

The share of socialist countries in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover was 76.9 per cent, the Soviet Union accounted for 44 per cent.

In relations with non-socialist countries, the higher than planned surplus in the trade and payments balance made it possible to repay at a faster rate Czechoslovak debts abroad.

The plan of exports to non-socialist countries was fulfilled but not in the assumed trade structure. They rose by 5.7 per cent, imports were 2.4 per cent lower than in 1982 but met the needs planned for 1983, the report of the Federal Statistical Office said.

BRIEFS

INDRA RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR -- Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Romanian Socialist Republic, Jan Papp. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Jan 84 LD]

FURTHER ON CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Honecker-Trudeau Talks

LD311121 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1002 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau on Monday in the State Council building for their first round of talks.

At the start of their meeting the two statesmen referred to their meeting in Helsinki during the final phase of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. They stated that the years of detente had helped to promote stability in the world as well as mutually advantageous cooperation between states and peoples.

Erich Honecker and Pierre-Elliott Trudeau expressed their deep concern over the present worsening of the international situation. The two men put forward the view that it is in the interests of all peoples to maintain and consolidate that which has been achieved during the years of detente. Honest political dialogue between states with different social and political orders is necessary and useful. Safeguarding and strengthening peace is the most pressing task of our time. For this, concrete measures for halting the arms race are necessary. The solution of these tasks, it was stressed, demands level-headed and constructive action on the part of all responsible statesmen and politicians in order to reduce and eliminate the danger of war and strengthen international security.

Arms Race, Mutual Ties

LD311647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- Official talks began in the State Council building on Tuesday morning between General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau. The detailed exchange of views centered on topical international problems as well as the development of bilateral relations.

During their discussion of the international political situation, the two sides expressed their concern at the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sector, which poses a threat to mankind. They stressed the urgent need to do everything conceivable and to use every opportunity to avert a world nuclear inferno. Erich Honecker and Pierre-Elliott Trudeau reaffirmed the readiness of their states to make every effort toward preserving and strengthening peace.

They also determined to examine in a constructive spirit all initiatives leading to a reduction in tensions and the creation of greater confidence. They agreed that agreements on a complete ban of all nuclear weapon tests and on banning weapon systems in space would be of great importance for reducing the threat of war and consolidating international security.

Pierre-Elliott Trudeau explained his views on reducing international tensions and intensifying political dialogue between East and West in the interests of strengthening mutual trust and ending the arms race. He advocates, above all, talks between the five nuclear powers on globally limiting their nuclear arms, consistently implementing an agreement banning nuclear weapons, agreeing to ban antisatellite weapons systems in space, and other measures.

The Canadian prime minister said that one must now primarily think of the future in order to achieve a tolerable relationship between states with different systems. It is important now not to talk about the mistakes and omissions of the past; what is important is to create confidence for the future. This is only possible if the fact that states with different social systems exist in the world is respected.

During the exchange of views, Erich Honecker explained the GDR's peace policy. He referred in this connection to the Warsaw Pact proposals of Prague and Moscow, which represent a realistic alternative to the policy of confrontation. If they were to be implemented, they would introduce important steps for normalizing the situation in the world. The GDR is ready, Erich Honecker stressed, to take part immediately in talks on concluding an agreement on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Erich Honecker described the peace initiative by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau as a useful contribution toward reducing tensions and improving the international situation. He stated that the GDR attributes great importance to and supports this initiative. Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's readiness to include in negotiations, without prejudice, every idea and every proposal by the other side which serves to avert the threat of nuclear war, strengthen peace, free Europe and the world of nuclear weapons, and reduce arms and bring about disarmament.

As states with different political and social systems, and as members of opposing military groupings, there are naturally differing views as to the causes of various international political problems and the ways to solve them. It is pleasant to be able to note, Erich Honecker said, that nevertheless the GDR and Canada hold identical or converging views on important aspects of fateful issues facing mankind.

Erich Honecker and Pierre-Elliott Trudeau welcomed the start of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and expressed their hope that this important international forum would proceed briskly and successfully.

Present at the talks, which will be continued and concluded on Tuesday afternoon, are:

On the GDR side, Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary, chief of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; Ernst Krabatsch, ambassador, chief of the Main Department for Policy and Planning of the Foreign Ministry; Wolfgang Meyer, ambassador, chief of the Main Department for the Press in the Foreign Ministry; Herbert Barth, ambassador, chief of the Department for the United States, Canada and Japan at the Foreign Ministry; and Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada.

On the Canadian side: Alan P. McLaine, Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Robert Fowler, regional minister of foreign affairs in the Canadian Crown Council; Ted Johnson, secretary in the Prime Minister's Office; Peter Hancock, chief of the Department for East Europe/USSR in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Gary Smith, chief of the Arms Control/ Disarmament Department in the Foreign Ministry; Ralph Coleman, press secretary in the Prime Minister's Office; Simon A. Wade, adviser in the Canadian Embassy in the GDR.

Trudeau Press Conference

LD312033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin this evening, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau expressed satisfaction with his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. His proposal for convening a conference of the five nuclear powers was supported by Erich Honecker. Pierre Trudeau said both representatives will also charge their responsible ministers and experts with delimiting the areas of agreement which emerged during the dialogue. He also said it is an encouraging sign that the conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Europe is underway. He believes that in both Stockholm and Vienna there are possibilities for achieving progress.

Trudeau said he believes that in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states there are positive proposals which could be accepted by the NATO countries. The NATO proposals should also be seriously examined by the Warsaw Pact. The Canadian prime minister also spoke of a new degree of maturity in relations between the GDR and Canada reached during the visit.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1747 GMT on 31 January adds: "In East Berlin today Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau supported resumption of the East-West dailogue. After talks with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker, Trudeau told journalists in East Berlin that in the past proposals by the respective other side were not examined thoroughly enough. Both sides must learn to live with decisions which have been adopted and to start from the existing situation.

"Honecker spoke in support of the proposal for a conference of the five nuclear powers to limit nuclear arms. The GDR intends to try and influence the Soviet Union in favor of this suggestion, Trudeau reported. He believes that pressure must be exerted on the nuclear powers so that they honor their obligation to limit nuclear armaments. Trudeau expressed hope that the Soviet Union will resume the Geneva negotiations with the United States on arms limitation before 1986.

"Trudeau was skeptical about the East's propsal for nonaggression between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In his view, such a treaty will have only a declaratory character as long as there is no progress at, for example, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In any case, nonaggression is already anchored in the UN Charter.

"Trudeau said with regard to a possible visit to Moscow that he received a letter from Soviet state and party leader Yuriy Andropov about 1 week ago. The latter is interested in a meeting but a time still has to be arranged."]

Honecker Dinner for Trudeau

LD010008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1949 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

Other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were also present. They were: the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Herman Axen, Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag; the Deputy Chairman of the State Council Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Hans Reichelt; members of the Council of Ministers Otto Arndt, minister of transport; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Professor Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health; and Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; and other GDR personages. Guests in the evening at the palace Unter den Linden were the entourage of the Canadian Prime Minister.

In their tosts, Erich Honecker and Pierre Elliot Trudeau stressed their efforts to help safeguard world peace and continue the dialogue of trust.

Honecker Toast

LD010036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 31 Jan 84

["Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the dinner in honor of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- The text of Erich Honecker's toast at the dinner in honor of Pierre-Elliot Trudeau is as follows:

It is with great pleasure that I want to welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, and the ladies and gentlemen of your entourage once again most warmly to the GDR. We highly appreciate your visit and the exchange of views which we were able to have today. We see this as an expression of the good state of relations between our two states, notwithstanding their different social systems, an expression of the positive development of our diplomatic relations since they were established on the occasion of the Helsinki conference and which we both sealed with a handshake at the place of the conference, and also of our joint effort, in view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, to help ensure that reason and good will become a determining factor in world politics.

Canada, whose destiny you, as prime minister, have guided for far more than a decade, occupies an important and respected place in the world. Its efforts for flourishing cooperation among the peoples, its economic power, its scientific successes and its cultural influence are generally known.

Your visit, Mr Prime Minister, is an event whose importance attracts attention far beyond the borders of our two countries. It is taking place at a time in which it is necessary to seek ways of guiding international relations again into the channels of normal fruitful development. The aggravation of the international political situation and the increasing danger of nuclear war are impossible to miss. They must be counteracted in the interests of the peoples. We greatly appreciate, Mr Prime Minister Trudeau, your initiatives in this direction. We support them with common or parallel measures.

Today it is obvious that the stockpiling of more nuclear weapons does not bring mankind more security. The arms race, which was set in motion again with the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, cast its shadows over the whole of world politics. It contains the danger of extinguishing life on our globe.

All this leads to our historic obligation to leave nothing untried in order to block the path of such a development. We who oppose the use of military force and support the maintaining of peaceful relations in the international arena must reject those theses which not only state that a nuclear war can be waged and won, but which also try to provide it with an ethical cloak.

We have noted with interest, Mr Prime Minister, that according to a report in the newspaper TORONTO STAR you already opposed such a playing down of adventurist plans in May 1983. Some gentlemen of the U.S. Administration, you said, had spoken of the possibiiity of victory in a nuclear war. This is utterly absurd. The decisive problem is the necessity of preventing a nuclear war.

Yes, that is what must be done. Therefore, the GDR has been working with its allies for years for general and radical disarmament in both the nuclear and conventional sphere. We share the opinion of all those who regard the striving for military superiority, linked with doctrines about the alleged possibility of waging and winning nuclear wars, as a serious strain on the international climate. Such a mode of thought testifies to a disregard for the right of the peoples to peaceful work and a life of human dignity.

Calls to change the status quo in Europe, that is to say, to eliminate the results of World War II and postwar developments, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act, are as unrealistic as they are dangerous. We are resolutely opposed to playing with fire, all the more so as it contains the danger of setting fire to one's neighbor's house, too. In view of the dark clouds on the international political horizon, nothing can be more important and more urgent than the redoubling of efforts for the safeguarding of peace. All statesmen and politicians aware of thier responsibility and all forces of good will should want to make the largest possible contribution to this through specific deeds. At present, especially, it is clear that there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different political and social systems.

We are optimistic, Mr Prime Minister. We agree with the view that the negative development of the world situation is not irreversible. If reason, levelheadedness and predictability determine the actions of those who bear responsibility for the political destiny of states, then there will be success in achieving an improvement in the international situation and a return to the path of detente.

Together with the USSR and with its allies, the GDR is firmly determined to do its utmost to banish the danger of war and to open the door to peace. We want a positive change in the international situation and we reaffirm our readiness to extend our hand to all those who are striving for peace and peaceful cooperation.

We agree, Mr Prime Minister, that peace has to be renewed continually, with care and realism. It is indeed true that it is not only the destructive power of the weapons which is important, but also the intentions of the governments which are in control of them. A course of escalating military confrontation with the calculated risk of an atomic war contradicts the interest of nations. The important thing is to reduce this confrontation and finally remove it.

Our proposals are contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states in January of last year and in the joint declaration by the highest representatives of the socialist countries, made in June of last year in Moscow. They retain their validity. A return to the situation which existed before the stationing of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe would make it possible to resume the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons systems.

We persist in our support for an end to the arms race. The declaration rejecting first use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear powers, as has already been done by the Soviet Union, the freezing of nuclear arms, the creation of zones and corridors free from nuclear arms, the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Europe, the securing of the rule of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons -- these are all proposals whose realization would help to reduce tension, secure trust and guarantee peace. Based on the inalienable principle of equality and equal security, the level of miltiary forces could be increasingly reduced and stability and security increased. I want to emphasize our initiative to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO renouncing the use of military force and preserving peaceful relations. Positive impulses for the striving for arms limitation would without doubt result from such a treaty.

The GDR accords great significance to the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Here we see a chance to come considerably nearer to a reduction of military confrontation and the creation of trust. The GDR will not fail in active cooperation to create concrete results. It hopes that the other participating states will act in the same spirit. Everyone would benefit therefrom and no one would lose.

The Stockholm conference makes clear that the course embarked upon in Helsinki and affirmed in Madrid is based on a vital strength and feeling for reality. Reason and good will, the efforts for peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation, should win the upper hand everywhere. In this sense we welcome the most recent agreement to continue on 16 March 1984 with the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces. After all, the existence or nonexistence of mankind is at stake.

A calm and constructive approach is required also to remove the numerous explosive sources of conflict which exist in today's world. Events in the Middle East, in Central America and in southern Africa endanger peace not only in those areas. The flame of a global conflagration can burst forth at any time from the sources of tension. The threat of military force and its use against states and peoples must be replaced by the use of peaceful means in the solution of questions of conflict. That is an elementary law of peace preservation.

I believe I may say of our talks today that they were useful. Your proposals for a resumption of negotiations by the five nuclear powers on the global limitation of their arms, for the implementation of the principles of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the establishment of a balance of conventional arms, for the ban of antisatellite weapons systems in space, for the continuation of a regular East-West dialogue, above all between the United States and the USSR, for the return to detente, for the increase of economic cooperation between East and West, for the complete ban of nuclear tests, for the ban of chemical weapons, for the refusal to produce and station nuclear weapons in Canada -- all these we agree with fully.

Again there is confirmation, precisely at the present time, of the necessity of open political dialogue between representatives of states with differing social systems. In spite of differing, even opposing points of view in some international questions, we achieved agreement that the striving for peace, arms limitation, disarmament, detente, trust, and peaceful coexistence must always have priority.

On such grounds the relations between our two states can also continue to flourish and bloom. In following this path, the GDR and Canada not only serve their peoples, but also act in the interest of strengthening world peace.

Trudeau Toast

LD010031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2057 GMT 31 Jan 84

["Toast by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau at the Official Dinner Given by Erich Honecker, Chairman of the Council of State" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- The text of the toast by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau at the official dinner is as follows:

I think you for your warm welcome, which gives me an opportunity to conduct dialogue between our two countries at the highest level. I also thank you, Mr Chairman, for the fact that you share my sense of urgency and are attentive to my peace initiative.

Immanuel Kant once wrote: "Everything that is of interest to my reason unites in the following three questions:

1. What can I know?

2. What must I do?

3. What can I hope?

My starting point is the same as that of this great representative of German and universal thought.

What can I know? I know what separates us. We belong to opposing political and military alliances. Canada makes no secret of its loyalty to the West. We adhere strongly to the fundamental ideas of the Atlantic Alliance. I am very well aware of the differences that exist between us.

But this is not what I want to speak about this evening because I also know very well what brings us together. We are both in the enviable position of being medium-sized industrial states. Our countries have approximately the same size of population. Naturally, we are subject to commitments and constraints, but we also have interests which correspond and which link us together. And among those things we have in common, the desire for peace and security undoubtedly stands at the head.

Today, with the spectre of a nuclear war looming threateningly on the horizon, East Germans are situated at the crucial point of this problem. For us in Canada, whose security has been interwoven with that of Europe throughout this whole century, it is a mission to be present as North Americans at the Stockholm conference, just as we were at the Helsinki conference, and to be everywhere where security, disarmament and cooperation in Europe are at issue.

We all know this threat only too well and are experiencing how force is increasingly being used and the political process being increasingly pushed back by military power. We are experiencing the undermining of the international mechanism which protects us from the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the rapid growth of the weapons arsenals.

Should we look upon this fateful development, whose consequences affect not only our two peoples but also the whole of mankind, and remain paralyzed and powerless? This faces me with the second question which Kant poses. What must I do?

The search for the answer to this question, that is to say, what can a medium-sized power do to reverse this disastrous course of events, to overcome this thinking in categories of horror and this feeling of impotence, has moved me to act and to take this initiative for peace.

The fact that our two countries do not possess threatening arsenals of weapons and do not sit at the tables where negotiations are conducted on nuclear arms questions does not mean that we are powerless in the efforts for peace. We can assist in seeing that fresh impulses are given to the political dialogue between East and West. Indeed, it is our duty to do so.

In the political sphere, especially when people speak directly with one another as we are now doing today as leading representatives of our states, we can make it plain that dialogue is possible, that it can be viable and constructive and that it bears fruit. This is in our power. More than that, Mr Chairman, this **is our** most powerful weapon and we must make use of it.

Equally, we can direct our efforts toward fleshing out the decisions which are embodied in the Helsinki Final Act, which we both also signed in 1975; decisions which, as we must frankly admit, have not been realized in all points.

Those who are filled with deep concern for peace must spare no effort to promote cooperation, to expand trade and to make possible the free movement of people and ideas between East and West.

In short, there must be a fundamental change in our position if we want to contribute to peace. Peace which rests on a balance of fear and armaments is a very insecure peace.

We thus have to answer Kant's third question: What can I hope?

I know from a reliable source, Mr Chairman, that you do not believe in miracles. I can assure you I will not promise any, and I have no illusions about being able to accomplish any. So be it. Let us not wait for miracles.

But when we recognize that peace and security are indivisible, we cannot hope for any miracle.

And thus I may hope that we will actively look for and find something which will stop the dangerous slide which we are engaged in.

For several months I have been spending time and effort on an initiative for peace and understanding between East and West and between the superpowers. Since October of last year I have had many meetings with heads of state and government leaders from many countries, as well as with the UN secretary general and many other people, to discuss this question. And currently, too, this is my concern in Eastern Europe.

I can assure you that everywhere I have traveled I found the same concern about international relations. Equally, I found readiness among the people to consider jointly with me what their governments could do to change this course of events, which for many of us still appears to be determined by the terrible and relentless logic of a possible conflict.

My meeting and my talks with you have convinced me even more firmly that dialogue is the most highly preferred way which we have to follow with all our strength, between our two nations, with our allies and our friends. I know, Mr Chairman, that you share my conviction. In 1975 you said in Helsinki that Europe as a continent of peace is a pledge for world peace. Just like you, I am aware of everything that still remains to be done until this is achieved. But still, I have reason for hope, because both of us are resolved to take this path and because we are taking it with many other leading politicians.

A further reason for my conviction and hope is that this change, Mr Chairman, has already started. This change in the political climate which has changed. [sentence as received] I was able to note this in the discussions which we held today as well as in the discussions during my meetings with the state leaders of many countries in the past months.

You quoted me quite correctly, Mr Chairman, when you said that I had stated 1 year ago that members of the American Administration said in their statements that it is possible to win a nuclear war. I am therefore especially pleased that for some months the President of the United States has been saying that a nuclear war cannot be won and that it must never be allowed to happen.

The writer George Bernanos once said, "True hope is the overcoming of despair."

Let us drink to this true hope which begins to grow in our hearts.

Let us drink to the joint efforts which we have to undertake to justify this hope.

Let us therefore drink to despair which has been overcome.

Let us drink to your health, Mr Chairman, to cooperation and dialogue between our two countries.

Departure for Romania

LD011117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau ended his visit to the GDR this morning.

He was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other GDR personages were present at the departure.

Pierre-Elliott Trudeau flew on to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

1983 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT ISSUED

AU201600 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 84 pp 3-5

["Statement of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1983 Economic Plan"]

[Text] In 1983, the working people accomplished outstanding achievements for the benefit of our people and for safeguarding peace. The GDR was universally strengthened. The mass initiative was promoted by the continuation of the time-tested course of the unity of economic and social policies. High commitments were adopted and fulfilled in all sectors of the national economy. A substantial contribution to this was made by the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" and by the citizens initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Villages, Join In." Last year brought us new progress in further shaping the developed socialist society.

The GDR economy again grew in 1983 and fulfilled and partly overfulfilled the planned growth rates. The performance increase was due almost exclusively to the increase in labor productivity and was accompanied by a substantial reduction in energy and material consumption. The far-reaching economic transformation process that was initiated by the economic strategy of the SED for the 1980's, adopted by the 10th party congress, was continued. This process is marked by a high economic growth and increasing efficiency, based on a quickly progressing intensification of production.

The GDR economy is developing dynamically even under the changed conditions in the foreign markets and the conditions of the exacerbated international class struggle. Its progress is primarily due to the better utilization of its own domestic resources. Science and technology were concentrated more strongly on the most important economic processes and their economic efficiency increased. Necessary structural changes have been and are being made.

The economic results permitted a further improvement of working and living conditions. The housing program, the hard core of our social policy, is being purposefully implemented. Real wages are constantly rising. The growing labor productivity is a solid foundation for social security. Full employment is guaranteed. In 1983, apprenticeship or higher school places were again provided for all those who graduated that year. The balance sheet last year shows that the GDR is also in a position to achieve future performance increases necessary to successfully continue the policy of the main task.

The firm foundation of the GDR's stable development in all fields is the unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm roots of the GDR in the community of socialist states. The GDR has further expanded the vital cooperation with the USSR. New prospects for this have been opened by the official friendship visit to the USSR of the party-state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. The measures agreed on with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for expanding cooperation between the two countries are being purposefully implemented. The economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the other CEMA countries is also making good progress. This has contributed to strengthening the GDR's position in the worldwide division of labor. A substantial favorable trade balance was again achieved in goods exchanges with the nonsocialist economic sector.

In implementing the 1983 economic plan, the following main results were achieved (Note 1: preliminary figures);

-- The produced national income grew by M8.9 billion, or by 4.4 percent. It reached a volume of M210.1 billion.

The high growth rate of national income was ensured by a further performance increase in all sectors of the national economy. With a share of 80 percent, industry made the decisive contribution to the growth of national income.

Intensified utilization of the qualitative factors of economic growth on the road of socialist intensification and rationalization was decisive for the continuous development of the produced national income. Some 84 percent of the growth of national income was due to the rise in labor productivity.

The reduction of the production input has become a main source of the growth of national income. The production input per unit of national income declined in 1983 by 3 percent.

-- Industrial goods production increased in the industry ministries sector by 4.6 percent, and throughout the national economy by 4.1 percent. The state targets for industrial goods production were fulfilled by 101.3 percent in the industry ministries sector, and by 101.7 percent in the national economy. The combines turned out M4.9 billion worth of products over and above the plan in the industry ministries sector. This is equivalent to an additional production of more than 3 days output.

-- On the basis of the net production, labor productivity rose by 5.8 percent. Over 85 percent of the production increase resulted from increased labor productivity. Sixty-six combines accelerated the growth rate of labor productivity above the 1982 level.

-- Due to the further improvement of the expenditure-result ratio, performance power was increased. Net production in the industrial ministries sector had a considerable increase of 6.6 percent. The plan has been overfulfilled. The better utilization of the available energy resources, raw materials, industrial materials, and basic assets was decisive in that.

The specific [spezifische] consumption of economically important energy resources and raw and industrial materials was reduced by 7 percent.

-- The production of domestic raw materials and energy resources increased by M30 billion.

The procurement of secondary raw materials was increased to over 28 million metric tons. To better utilize secondary raw materials, 17 economically important plants have started operation.

Efforts to utilize secondary energy were increased. The degree of utilization of technically-economically usable secondary energy was increased to over two-thirds. This corresponds to an energy equivalent of 28 million metric tons of raw lignite.

-- Due to the improvement of the expenditure-result ratio, the planned overall basic costs per M100 of goods production were undercut.

Profit as the concentrated expression of efficiency was higher than in the year before.

-- Technology and science more and more are proving to be the main source for increasing national economic efficiency and thus for the growth of produced national income. The tasks of research, development, and the introduction of new scientific-technological findings determined in the plans for science and technology were implemented. The production volume of newly developed products was over M60 billion. That is 17 percent of the entire goods production.

Through scientific-technological measures which were increasingly directed at rationalization, 545 million working hours were saved in the national economy. This equals the work of 300,000 working people.

-- The quality of industrial production has been further improved. Industrial goods with the quality sign "Q" were produced to the value of M70 billion. This means an increase of 16 percent compared to the year before.

-- In 1983, M58 billion were invested in the national economy for improving the material-technological bases and for successfully continuing the social policy in accordance with the plan. Investments in the industry ministries sector increased by 3.8 percent. The increased concentration of investment activity on economically decisive projects resulted in shorter implementation periods and in higher efficiency. Numerous rationalization investments and general repair work were carried out to modernize and reconstruct available production equipment. In the fields of the processing industry, 62 percent of the investments were used for rationalization.

-- The domestic development of rationalization means increased in the national economy by 21.4 percent. The rapid pace of the domestic development of rationalization means essentially contributed to further accelerating the modernization of the available equipment, the innovation of production, and the introduction of new technologies.

-- Production in the construction sector increased by 4.3 percent compared to last year. Net production in the field of the Ministry of Construction increased by 10.2 percent, overfulfilling the plan. The planned overall basic costs per M100 in the production in the construction sector were not fully utilized. The national economic construction expenditure was reduced by M2 billion.

-- Considerable progress was made to implement the housing program with a more favorable expenditure-result ratio. The highest annual result so far was reached in housing construction. Altogether, 197,221 apartments were built or modernized. That is 9,486 apartments more than in the year before. Thus, living conditions were improved for over 590,000 citizens, particularly in the core of the workers class. Building repair work for houses rose by 9 percent.

-- In agriculture, the state procurement plan was fulfilled for slaughter animal products, and overfulfilled for milk and eggs. Livestock numbers were higher than last year. In 1983, a grain harvest of over 10 million metric tons was produced. Autumn cultivation was done on the planned acreage and, in general, by the dates that were favorable from an agrotechnical point of view.

-- The working people in the transportation sector have fulfilled the transportation demands of the national economy. The increased production was implemented with a lower transportation volume. The specific transportation expenditure was 5 percent lower than in the past year. Consumption of fuel and energy was lowered.

-- As a result of the high performances of the working people, foreign trade turnover rose by 12 percent. Exports to the socialist countries increased by 12 percent. Exports to the USSR, the biggest trade partner of the GDR, increased by 16 percent. A considerable positive trade balance was also achieved in 1983 in trade with the nonsocialist countries.

-- Corresponding to the increased achievements, the net cash incomes of the population increased by M2.9 billion, or 2.3 percent, compared to last year.

Retail trade turnover increased to over M104 billion. The combines in the industry ministries sector made 6.5 percent more finished products available to the people than in the year before. Services and repair work for the people amounted to M6 billion, that is, an increase of over 4 percent compared to last year.

-- In the public education sector, the effectiveness of the class-minded education of the school youth and the quality of education was further improved. The material and personnel conditions for the universal education of the children and young people were improved. Altogether, 2,625 class rooms, 146 school sports centers, student hostels for 951 students, and kindergartens for 29,608 children were built.

-- The quality and efficiency of medical and social care for the citizens were considerably increased by many new achievements. Two hundred fifty-seven working places for physicians and 193 working places for dentists were created for the outpatient medical treatment of the population. For older citizens, 4,199 places in old people's homes and nursing homes were made available as well as 3,561 places in lodging houses. Over 360,000 adults and children got preventative or convalescent treatment.

-- Physical culture and sports experienced another upswing. The seventh gymnastics and sports festival and the ninth children and youth Spartakiad of the GDR were climaxes to 1983. At world and European championships, the athletes of the GDR won 79 gold, 68 silver, and 58 bronze medals.

-- The development of socialist culture and arts was marked in the Karl Marx Year by many activities that contributed to increasing the cultural level of the workers class and to enriching the intellectual-cultural life in the cities and communities. Social life was fully marked by many ceremonies in honor of the life and work of Karl Marx.

The capital of the GDR, Berlin, was further developed as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR in a worthy way. The working people of all GDR bezirks and of all fields in the national economy contributed to that, above all the 14,500 young people delegated to the central youth project "FDJ initiative Berlin."

I. Industry

Thanks to outstanding working deeds and great initiatives by the working people of industry, the performance increase was continued in socialist competition in 1983. A significant overfulfillment of the state tasks was achieved in important fields.

Industrial goods production in the industry ministries sector rose by 4.6 percent. Net production considerably increased -- by 6.6 percent. This development is a manifestation of the increased intensification and rationalization of production. The growth of production took place at the same time as a decrease in the consumption of economically important energy resources, and raw and industrial materials.

The plans for industrial goods production and net production were overfulfilled each month. The state assignments of the industrial goods production have been implemented 101.3 percent. Thus the combines have made available for the supply of the people, the national economy, and for export products to the value of M4.9 billion beyond the plan targets. This overfulfillment equals over 3 days output. Altogether, it was implemented without using additional energy, raw materials, or industrial material funds. Numerous combines have returned energy resources, raw materials, industrial materials, and deliveries to the state. All industrial fields overfulfilled the plan targets of the industrial goods production.

Enterprises in the Field of the Ministry of	Fulfillment of the state plan targets of the industrial goods production for 1983 in percentages
Coal and Energy	101.6
Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash	101.3
Chemical Industry	101.4
Electrical Engineering and Electronics	100.9
Construction of Heavy Machinery and Equipment	101.0
Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery	100.2
Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicles	101.6
Light Industry	101.4
Glass and Ceramics Industry	101.2
Geology	102.2
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	101.5

The planned net production was overfulfilled. The reduction in the consumption of energy resources, raw materials, and industrial materials was decisive here. Of the 132 centrally administered combines, 129 have fulfilled or overfulfilled the state task for net production.

The combines that achieved an increase of 10 percent and more in net production include the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine, Berlin lacquer and paints plant, the Fuerstenwalde tire combine, the Schwarzheide synthesis works, the Dresden Robotron works, the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, the Erfurt microelectronics combine, the Teltow electronic components combine, the Berlin Narva "Rosa Luxemburg" combine, the Berlin Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" cable plant, the Erfurt "Herbert Warnke" transformer technology combine, the Gommern oil and natural gas plant, the Oelsa-Rabenau upholstered furniture combine, and the Karl Marx Stadt household appliances plant.

In the field of economic councils of the bezirks, the planned industrial goods production was fulfilled 101.5 percent. The production increase amounted to 4 percent. Bezirk-administered combines that achieved a high increase in the production of finished products and made a considerable contribution to the supply of the population in accordance with demand through innovation of their production ranges include the Dresden Elaskon combine, the Dresden Praecitronic combine, the Dessau metal goods combine, the Stollberg radio and household electronics combine, the Berlin technical consumer goods combine, the Karl-Marx-Stadt polytechnology and precision instruments combine, the Magdeburg Unitras combine, and the Rathenow industrial goods combine. The combines in the industry ministries sector have produced 6.5 percent more finished products for the population than last year. The planned sale of finished products for the population has been overfulfilled in all areas.

The combines producing production means have increased the production of finished goods for the people and the deliveries to producers of consumer goods. The combines producing production means that have achieved a high increase in the production of consumer goods include the Eisleben "Wilhelm Pieck" Mansfeld combine, the Bitterfeld chemical combine, the Dresden Robotron, the Schmalkalden machine tool combine, the Dresden pneumatics and refrigeration technology plant, the Leipzig Takraf heavy machinery engineering combine, the Rostock ship engineering plant, the Karl Marx Stadt "Fritz Heckert" machine tool combine, and the Berlin "Friedrich Ebert" electronic appliances plant.

The production of new industrial consumer goods to a volume of M21 billion contributed to further improving the supply of the people and to increasing export power. This is an increase of 19 percent over last year. The national economic plan was overfulfilled.

Good results in the production of new industrial consumer goods were achieved in light industry, the bezirk-administered industry, as well as in the general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building sectors.

The production of domestic raw materials and energy resources was increased to M30 billion. By increasing the volume of the mined domestic raw materials and energy resources, imports were saved.

In the coal and energy economy, the working people have continuously supplied the population with fuel and energy by high production performances. Through intensifying production in the open pit mines, the mining of raw lignite and the production of refined coal products was increased above plan. The overfulfillment for raw lignite amounts to 1.8 million metric tons, for sifted coal 1.6 million metric tons, for lignite briquets 677,000 metric tons, for lignite high-temperature coke 50,270 metric tons, and for lignite low-temperature coke 257,590 metric tons. The production of powdered lignite increased by 50 percent compared to the year before and was overfulfilled by 418,320 metric tons. The plan for overburden was overfulfilled by 35.0 million cubic meters.

The process of higher refinement of raw lignite was purposefully continued. Over 30 million metric tons of raw lignite were refined carbochemically. The production plans for city gas were overfulfilled by 523 million cubic meters.

Power plant capacity was guaranteed according to plan. In 1983, new power plant capacities with a capacity of 529.5 megawatts started continuous operation or efficient trial operation.

At the central youth project "Natural Gas Route in the USSR," the working people, led by the 5,400 FDJ members, fulfilled their commitments at the linear part of the gas pipeline, at the construction of compressor stations, and in setting up projects for the infrastructure. The Salzwedel-Magdeburg construction sector of the FDJ central youth project "Natural Gas Pipeline in the GDR" was opened ahead of schedule.

The working people in the geological industry have explored deposits to the extent planned to ensure the procurement of domestic raw materials and ground water. It was possible to further increase the extraction of natural gas from GDR deposits.

High increase rates were achieved in microelectronics products compared with the previous year. The manufacture of semiconductor elements and electronics components increased 36 percent, including a 45 percent increase in monolithic-integrated switching circuits. Thus further prerequisites for the broad application of microelectronics in the national economy were created.

There was a considerable increase in the production of machine tools and processing machinery, tools which are highly significant for supplying the national economy and for securing high exports. This applies in particular to highly productive machine tools, the production of which was boosted above the average. The share of automated machine tools in the production of cutting machine tools rose to 38 percent. The production of robot technology products rose 18 percent. The production of important processing machinery, such as machines for processing plastic and elastic materials, machines and equipment for the printing industry as well as for the foodstuffs industry, rose considerably.

Above-average growth rates were achieved for major component parts, including lattens and heavy plate, industrial gearboxes, compressors, polyurethane, conveyer belts with steel or textile reinforcements, compound and wide-V-conveyer belts, optical glass, hydraulic products, digital steering devices, and fusion-welded steel pipe and pipe for contact structural components.

Development of the production of important products in 1983 over 1982 rose up to:

	Percent
Electric power	102.0
Raw brown coal	100.7
Sifted Coal	111.1
City Gas	113.9
Brown coal briquets	100.1
Brown coal powder fuel	149.9
Rolled steel, total:	101.0
including refined rolled steel	109.3
Nitrogen fertilizer	102.1
Pure benzene	110.4
Heavy detergents	105.3
Synthetic silk	104.3
Polyurethane	109.9
Cutting machine tools	106.0
Machinery for processing plastic and elastic materials	109.7
Machinery and equipment for the printing and paper industry	107.2
Fittings	103.2
Hydraulic products	108.8
Roller bearings	103.0
Monolithic-integrated switching circuits	144.6
Contact structural components	115.4
Appliances and devices for supervision, control and guidance	105.1
Measuring and testing equipment for geometric dimensions	112.6
Fiberglass products	102.0
Mens outerwear	105.2
Hosiery	103.8
Footwear	101.4
Textile flooring materials	108.1
Furniture and upholstered products	107.1
Household washing machines	103.8
Household refrigerators	108.9
including household deep freezers	119.2
Electric ranges	108.0
Gas ranges	105.0
Household and hotel chinaware	103.4

The high production increase is primarily due to an enhanced productivity by workers and office workers. On a net production basis, it rose by 5.8 percent in the sector of the industry ministries. More than 85 percent of the production increase in industry resulted from increased productivity. A total of 66 combines stepped up the growth rate of labor productivity compared with 1982.

The quality of industrial production continued to improve. Some M70 billion worth of industrial products with the "Q" quality mark were manufactured, and with their utility value, durability, reliability and design, they help to determine advanced international standards. The 626 enterprises that bear the title "enterprises of distinguished quality work" have a decisive share in this.

Expenditure on rejects, overhauls, and warranty work decreased 8 percent compared with the previous year.

The enterprises' own production of rationalization means, which rose by 22.6 percent in the sector of the industry ministries, increased faster than overall output. The plans for rationalization means were exceeded. Through the employment of additional qualified skilled workers, designers, and technologists, the capacity of the enterprises to manufacture their own rationalization means increased and was utilized to an increasing extent to modernize existing machinery and plants. More and more robots with electronic control systems are being manufactured by the enterprises themselves. With a 7 percent production increase, the industrial enterprises' own construction departments contributed to rationalization and preservation of capital.

The higher degree of refinement of power resources, raw materials, and other materials helped to improve the quality, effectiveness, and growth of production. Good results in manufacturing high-quality products with decreasing material expenditures were achieved first and foremost by applying modern processes and technologies, primarily in the metallurgical and chemical industries. In the metallurgical industry, the share of refined products in rolled steel output rose up to 65 percent. More than 60 percent of the production increase in the chemical industry was obtained with more highly refined products.

The performance increase was accompanied by a 7-percent decrease in the specific consumption of national economically important power resources, raw materials, and other materials. The concentration of scientific-technical work on developing material-saving designs, techniques and processes, the multishift exploitation of modern equipment and the intensified utilization of raw materials available in the GDR considerably helped to reduce specific consumption.

The more rational and thriftier use of power allowed the performance increase in the national economy to be achieved with roughly the same consumption of primary energy as in the previous year.

The consumption of liquid power resources in the national economy was reduced considerably. This applies in particular to fuel oil and motor fuel. Decisive for this was the conversion of 940 heat generation plants from fuel oil to other power sources. The consumption of hard coal coke was 9 percent and that of hard coal was 22 percent below the 1982 level. Power resources were mainly replaced with an increased use of domestic natural gas and raw brown coal. The share of domestic raw brown coal in power consumption rose to more than 71 percent.

Efforts to utilize secondary energy were intensified. The degree of the utilization of the technically-economically usable secondary energy resources rose to more than two-thirds. This is equivalent to the power of 28 million tons of raw brown coal.

The metal-processing industry reduced the specific rolled steel consumption by 9 percent and used 4 percent less rolled steel than in 1982 while increasing its output. The input-output ratio improved with respect to many products. The consumption of a series of important raw materials and other materials, such as nonferrous metals, fiber, wood, and leather materials, and of paper and cardboard was also reduced.

Reductions in the specific consumption of power resources, raw materials, and other materials, as well as the higher refinement were promoted by measures involving industrial prices. Benefits valued at more than M1.8 billion were earned with the FDJ "Economical Use of Materials" drive.

It was possible on the whole to achieve good results in collecting and utilizing secondary raw materials. A total of 17 national and economically important facilities for better processing were completed. In 1983, the overall quantity of collected secondary materials was boosted to more than 28 million tons. Currently, 11.5 percent of the need for industrial raw materials is met with secondary raw materials. The share of scrap in the production of raw steel exceeded 70 percent, and of waste paper in making paper and cardboard reached almost 50 percent. In 1983, important material technical prerequisites were created for collecting and reusing thermoplastic household waste.

Initiatives of the population increasingly helped to collect secondary raw materials. The yield per household amounted to 3.5 kg of aluminum scrap, 41 kg of scrap paper, 10 kg of used textiles, and 170 bottles and glasses. The members of the FDJ and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization made a significant contribution in the recovery of secondary raw materials.

The TIMELY UTILIZATION OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT was increased by a half hour to 15.6 hours per calendar day. This development is above all the result of gaining another 18,600 workers for shift work. Two-thirds of these workers work in the three-shift and/or continuous shift system. By using the experiences of such combines as the following, additional significant reserves can be exploited. These combines are the Hermsdorf Ceramic Works, the Leipzig TAKRAF Heavy Machine Construction Combine, the Rostock Ship Building Combine, the Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine, and the Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" Printing Combine.

The progress in conserving material and energy, in effectively using the social labor potential, as well as the intensified introduction of new highly effective techniques are reflected in cost reductions in most combines. It was possible in the sector of the industry ministries as a whole to achieve above-plan cost cuts and to boost profits over those of the previous year. Substantial cuts in the planned overall prime costs per M100 worth of commodity output were above all achieved by the Hans Beimler locomotive-electrical engineering combine, the Eisleben "Wilhelm Pieck" Mansfeld combine, the Piesteritz agrochemical works, the Leuna Walter Ulbricht works, the Hermsdorf ceramics works, the Berlin Oberspree "Wilhelm Peick" cable works, the Weissenfels footwear works, the Leipzig wood materials, fittings and mountings, and machine-building works, and the Ilmenau technical glass works.

At some combines, the efforts to reduce costs do not yet comply with the higher standards.

The working people in the water management sector ensured a stable supply of standard quality drinking water to the people as well the supply of industry and agriculture with industrial water. In 1983, more than 100,000 citizens were supplied from new central drinking water plants through socialist intensification, rationalization of existing installations, and systematic investments. The capacities of drinking and industrial water supply installations as well as of water purification works was increased. Good progress was made regarding efficient use of water by lowering the absolute and specific water requirement as well as by reducing the quotas of drinking water taken by industry from the public water supply system for production purposes. The coastal and flood protection projects were implemented according to plan.

To protect the environment and to improve environmental conditions, especially in the workers centers and densely populated regions, measures have been taken to reduce air and water pollution by increased filtering and recycling of economically important materials from exhaust gas, waste water, and solid waste materials. In the Cottbus, Halle, and Leipzig Bezirke, the dust ejection of a number of power plants was tangibly reduced. Power plants have begun preparations for a wider industrial application of a newly developed flue gas desulfurization method. In the capital of Berlin, in Leipzig, and in Karl-Marx-Stadt the waste water burden has been eased by reconstruction and new construction of sewage-treatment plans.

The development and introduction of low-waste technologies was purposefully continued.

II. Science and Technology

The scientific and technological results were substantial prerequisites for the further steady continuation of the performance increase in the national economy and for the overfulfillment of the 1983 economic plan in important fields.

The tasks set by the science and technology plans for research, development, and the application of new scientific-technical findings were fulfilled on the whole. Approximately 5,500 new products and processes were carried over into production. Every fifth project of the science and technology state plan for the development of products and processes, especially for filling state orders, was completed ahead of schedule. The results raised the efficiency and quality of production more than envisaged by the plan. More than M60 billion worth of newly developed products were manufactured to improve the production and export structure. The share of new products in industrial production thus went up to 17 percent. The production of top-quality products with the "Q" quality mark for augmenting the range of high-quality consumer goods for exports and in the domestic market, based on research and development results carried over into production, thus increased 16 percent compared with 1982.

Work with the tasking workbooks has proved an effective means of increasing the scientific-technical level of the results achieved in science and technology.

By utilizing scientific-technical results for rationalization and intensification in the economy to raise performance, 545 million working hours were saved in the national economy. This is equivalent to the labor potential of 300,00 working people. The higher efficiency of human labor was achieved increasingly through applying scientific-technological findings in order to modernize whole production sectors, especially utilizing microelectronics and using industrial robots. The workers thus saved were used primarily for increasing the production of rationalizaton means and high-quality consumer goods, for the efficient multishift utilization of highly productive plants and machines, as well as for putting new plants into operation.

Including the rationalization of labor processes, 222,400 work places were newly established or converted according to the results of scientific labor organization. In this connection, better working conditions were created, and health hazards as well as burdens of hard physical labor were completely eliminated for 31,300 working people.

The application of scientific-technical results was decisive in ensuring a thriftier use of materials. The total saving of energy through measures of scientific-technical progress in 1983 was equivalent to 15 million tons of raw brown coal. And at the same time, good results were achieved in substituting liquid and gas fuels by crude brown coal.

Owning to a substantially better mass-performance ratio [masses-leistungsverhaeltnis] of the newly developed products involving the extensive use of microelectronics, and to the higher refinement of metallic and chemical materials, the specific material input was reduced and 520,000 tons of rolled steel, 60,000 tons of castings, 19,500 tons of nonferrous metals, and 450,000 tons of cement were saved.

The input-output ratio of scientific-technical work was further improved. Through state orders and further tasks set by the science and technology state plan, the scientific-technical potential has been focused on sectors of scientific-technical progress that are of primary importance for the national economy. Outstanding results were thus achieved for the national economy in important fields.

In order to ensure the more rapid development and application of microelectronics, more highly-integrated circuits and new processes and equipment for the efficient production and testing of microelectronic components as well as power transistors have been carried over into production. The comprehensive use of microelectronics is thus, for example, possible for excavator control equipment in open-pit mining, robots and processing machines, smelting plants in the glass industry, as well as in dosing and mixing processes.

--By developing and putting into production further types of industrial robots, especially for the feeding of machine tools, and articulated robots with low mass-performance ratios, the prerequisites were distinctly improved for effectively using industrial robots on a national-economic scale. New opportunities have been created for the production of industrial robots and handling appliances [handhabetechnik] and for the production by enterprises of rationalization means for their own use [rationalisierungsmitteleigenbau] by the development of performance-determining constructional units such as control units, gears with a high speed-increasing ratio, hydraulic units, robot-specific servomotors and cameras for optical recognition systems.

--As a result of the refinement of available raw materials, the production of high-yield-point constructional steels, high-quality wire rod assortments medium-molecular epoxide resin, low-silver x-ray films, and of thin, super-plane special glass for microelectronics was started. Processes for the complete replacement of bituminous coal coke by brown coal high-temperature coke in carbide production as well as for the production of the refinement material [veredelungsrohstoff] acetylene were applied. To speed up the substitution of fuel oil, highly effective technologies were introduced to convert small oil-fired steam-producing plants to briquet breeze, dust coal, and dry coal firing. To utilize vapor heat [bruedenwaerme], prototypical solutions were worked out and applied.

The further broadening of creative inventing is reflected in the increasing number of registered patents. Compared with 1982, the number of patents submitted for registration increased 20 percent.

By a scientific research initiative, the GDR Academy of Sciences as well as the universities and higher schools have made contributions to basic and applied research for boosting performance and efficiency in the national economy, especially in the fields of microelectronic components and technological processes for their production, of highly refined chemical products such as special polymers, and of utilizing domestic raw materials.

The closer scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries contributed to the further acceleration of scientific-technical progress and to the intensification of production. Ninety-seven tasks [Themen] of the science and technology state plan, which were derived from government agreements and ministerial agreements with the USSR, have been fulfilled. As a result of cooperation in research, a top scientific-technical standard has been achieved regarding important products and technological processes. This applies to equipment for microelectronics, computer and communications technology equipment, machine tools, foundry equipment, textile and printing machines, and technological processes for the production of chemical fibers and plastics, for coal processing, potash production, refinement metallurgy and microbiological processes.

The joint tasks for developing the foodstuff and consumer goods productions have grown further. A key target in this field was the increased participation in the implementation of the USSR's foodstuff and consumer goods program. In this connection, processes, equipment and products to be supplied to the USSR were further developed.

The creativeness of the innovators, inventors and rationalizers was purposefully focused on tasks of the science and technology plans. In the state-owned economy, 1.9 million working people participated in the innovators movement. The total benefit of the innovations that were applied in practice in 1983 amounted to M5.3 billion.

The creative contribution of the youth to resolving difficult scientific-technical tasks was further increased within the framework of the "Fair of the Masters of Tommorrow" movement, the FDJ "Industrial Robots" and "Microelectronics" drives, and in implementing the central youth projects of the science and technology state plan.

The 26th central fair of the masters of tomorrow, as an impressive display within the framework of the "FDJ Peace Drive," demonstrated what active contributions are being made by young people to the continuation of the policy of the main task under the changed foreign political conditions. At the 26th central fair of the masters of tomorrow, 2,125 out of the 2,348 exhibits on display were derived from the science and technology plans.

Two hundred and seventy FDJ youth research collectives displayed the results of their work. On the strength of the high scientific-technical level, applications for patents or copyrights were filed for 308 displays. They are the results of the youth inventors competition. During the fair, 1,853 economic contracts and 9,982 working agreements for the utilization of these inventions were concluded.

III. Investments

In 1983, investments totaling M58 billion were made to complete according to plan the material-technical base of the national economy and to ensure the successful continuation of social policy. Investments in the industry ministries sector increased by 3.8 percent as compared to last year.

The key points of investment activity were the stipulated tasks for conversion to other energy resources, the purposeful implementation of the foreign trade tasks, the further expansion of the energy and raw material bases, the measures to utilize secondary raw materials, and the quicker implementation of effective scientific-technical results of great economic importance, especially in the field of development and application of microelectronics. The concentration of investments led to the quicker implementation of the latest scientific-technological results.

Rationalization investments were largely used to modernize and reconstruct existing production equipment. In the process industry sectors, 62 percent of the investments were used for rationalization. A total of 23 percent of equipment investments derive from the enterprises' own production of rationalization means. This high contribution to rationalization and the high pace of development of the enterprises' own manufacture of rationalization means helped substantially to further accelerate the modernization of the existing equipment and the introduction of new technologies. Thus, essential conditions were created for continuously automating interlinked technological processes to an increasing extent. The switch to comprehensive automation occurred on a wider scale. The degree of automation of production equipment rose to 51 percent.

A total of 32,000 industrial robots are employed in the national economy. In 1983, 2,700 industrial robots were commissioned within the FDJ "Industrial Robots" drive.

Further progress was achieved in saving work places through investments. More jobs were saved than created in the sectors of the ministries of electrical engineering and electronics, machine tool and processing machinery manufacture, as well as of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle manufacture. It was possible as a result of the Schwedt initiative to win over more than 70,000 working people for solving new tasks in the national economy in 1983. The overwhelming portion of these workers were employed in their former enterprise, in particular, in expanding the manufacture of rationalization means, in boosting the output of consumer goods and export products, as well as in improving the utilization of basic assets by means of intensified shift work.

It was possible in 1983 through the increased application of modern construction technology solutions and in connection with a stronger orientation toward rationalization, to reduce the share of construction in investments, particularly in the sector of the industry ministries. This share totaled 24 percent in the industry ministries sector. Concentrating investment activities on national economically decisive projects resulted in shorter implementation times and in a higher economic effectiveness. The increase in commodity goods production resulting from investments, which was planned for 1983, was accomplished.

The facilities put into permanent operation include facilities for expanding raw material production, such as capacities for extracting raw borwn coal at the Delitzsch-Southwest, Profen-South, Baerwalde and Spreetal Northeast open surface mines; production facilities for extracting magnesium chloric brine at the Sondershausen VEB Kali combine, for extracting oxygen and nitrogen at the Leipzig technical gas VEB works and at the Brandenburg oxygen works; and for raw steel at the Henningsdorf steel and rolling mill VEB works;

--Facilities for the higher refinement of raw materials and other materials as well as for processing secondary raw materials, such as for making plastic-lined pipe at the Riesa steel and rolling mill VEB works, for making polyester granulate at the Herbert Warnke chemical fiber combine in Wilhelm-Pieck Stadt Guben, and for making modified epoxy resins at the Leuna Walter Ulbricht Leuna-works and leather fibers at the Siebenlehn leather fiber works VEB, as well as plants for the processing of scrap steel at the Dresden metal-processing VEB works;

-- Facilities for products of the microelectronics and electrical engineering industry, such as solid-state circuits at the Erfurt Karl Marx microelectonics VEB and Frankfurt (Oder) semiconductor works, and silicon disks at the Freiberg trace metal works VEB, for condensers at the Freiberg VEB condenser works and Gera electronics works, for special machinery and conductor plates at the Gornsdorf VEB works for contact structural components and special machine-building, for integrated circuits at the Hermsdorf ceramics VEB works, as well as for special equipment at the Dresden VEB microelectronics center for research and technology;

-- Facilities for component parts such as gear sets at the Coswig VEB transmission works and Gotha transmission works, clutches at the Dresden clutch VEB works, pistons at the Harzgerode pressure casting and piston works VEB, gray cast-iron fittings and shutting valves at the Leipzig MAW VEB for industrial fittings and appliances, and control devices at the Erfurt Friedrich Engels electronic works;

-- Facilities for investment goods such as industrial robots at the Berlin central engineering enterprise for metallurgy VEB, at the Wittstock rationalization plant-making enterprise and at the Leipzig Grimma chemical plant building enterprise, machinery and appliances for mass transfer as well as for chemical process technology at the Stassfurt chemical plant building VEB, for chemical plants and appliances at the Erfurt/Rudisleben VEB, as well as for machine tools at the Gera Union machine tool factory VEB and at the Magdeburg Hermann Matern machine tool factory;

-- Facilities for producing consumer goods such as small electric typewriters at the Karl-Marx-Stadt bookkeeping machinery works VEB, general-use and living room lamps at the Berlin Rosa Luxemburg Narva combine, color television sets at the Strassfurt Friedrich Engels television set works VEB, motorcylces at the Zschopau motorcycle works VEB, household freezers at the Niederschmiedeberg branch plant of the Scharfenstein German refrigation and power machines VEB, of polyamide texture silk at the Aschersleben VEB, and of plucked and string instruments at the Markneukirchen musical instruments VEB.

To improve the supply of essential and nonessential foodstuffs, numerous additional production facilities have been established, such as for the production of milk products at the Magdeburg dairy VEB, for confectionery at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Union bakery VEB, greenhouse equip[illegible]t for the cultivation of cucumbers, tomatoes, and carnations at the Karl-Marx-Stadt horticulture VEB, for the production of spirits at the Nordhausen Nordbrand VEB, and of cider at the Hosena fruit processing VEB, and of beer and nonalcoholic beverages at the Berlin "Buergerbraeu" and "Baerenquell" Breweries VEB, as well as at the Leipzig "Limona" branch plant of the Sachsenbraeu VEB.

By putting the Schwerin and Cottbus Bezirk hospitals into full operation and the Frankfurt (Oder) and Potsdam Bezirk hospitals into partial operation, medical care in these bezirks has been improved. A special school building for handicapped school and preschool children was commissioned in Leipzig-Marienbrunn.

In 1983, FDGB recreation homes in Rheinsberg, Markersbach, and Eibenstock have been put into operation for further expanding the trade unions' vacation services.

The conditions for organizing leisure-time and vacation activities for children and teenagers were perfected by the construction of 300 youth club facilities as well as the reconstruction and expansion of central Pioneer camps, including camps in Zwickau, Sebnitz, Gruenheide, Brodowin, Frauensee, and Prerow. The capacity of the central Pioneer camps has increased to 35,400 places.

In the GDR capital of Berlin, the Deutsche Theater and the Kammerspiele theaters have been reopened after a comprehensive reconstruction, and the reconstruction works at the Platz der Akademie and the new construction of the Friedrichstadt Palace were continued according to plan. The reconstruction of the Semper Opera in Dresden was continued according to plan.

IV. Construction

The construction industry workers fulfilled and overfulfilled their production plans every month. Construction output was 4.3 percent higher than the year before. The construction production plan was fulfilled at 101.3 percent. The overfulfillment is equivalent to more than 3 additional days' output. While the plan was overfulfilled, net production went up 10.2 percent.

All centrally administered combines of the construction industry exceeded their plan targets. An overfulfillment of the plan was achieved especially by the following combines: South Leipzig construction and assembly combine, Halle chemical construction and assembly combine, Leipzig technical construction equipment combine, the Magdeburg and Cottbus housing construction combines, and the Erfurt road construction and civil engineering combine.

In order to implement the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of existing buildings, the changes in the factory organization were continued, especially in favor of reconstruction building measures.

In industrial construction, the share of reconstruction building measures as well as the construction output for rationalization increased. This contributed to further lowering construction costs and to shortening construction periods. In industrial enterprises with construction departments of their own, production went up 7 percent.

Construction materials industry production was adjusted to the changed structure of the construction targets. In producing construction materials and prefabrication industry products, a plan fulfillment of 102.2 percent was achieved. Important products such as small wall-building blocks, radiators, and sanitary ware products were turned out over and above the plan. More construction materials were supplied to the population than in the year before.

The increased intensification and rationalization was the decisive factor for the punctual completion, with the required quality, of the planned building projects and utilities with the targeted material and financial funds.

The majority of the construction combines achieved good results in raising their efficiency through utilizing the qualitative factors of economic growth. The construction combines and enterprises earned substantially higher net profits. The additional profit is primarily the result of additional cost savings outside the plan. Labor productivity went up 9.9 percent, based on net production. In all centrally administered combines, as well as in the sectors of all bezirk construction offices, the planned productivity level was exceeded. High reduction rates were achieved for specific material input. They were 7 percent for cement, 9 percent for rolled steel, and 7 percent for sawn timber. The allotted energy quotas were not fully utilized.

Science and technology provided the decisive basis for the progressing intensification in the construction sector; 647 projects were carried over into production from the science and technology state plan and enterprise plans. Scientific-technical work was focused on tasks leading to the implementation of material- and energy-saving construction and to a further saving of working hours, thus reducing construction costs.

Considerable progress was made in implementing the housing program with a much more favorable input-output ratio. The increased efforts to utilize and maintain existing buildings in a most efficient manner proved increasingly useful. Altogether, 197,221 apartments were built or modernized. This is 9,486 apartments more than planned and 10,168 more than last year. Thus, the highest annual result ever was achieved. Altogether, 122,636 new apartments were completed, including 14,132 privately owned homes, and 74,585 apartments were modernized. The plan targets were overfulfilled in all bezirks. In the interest of high efficiency in the housing sector, more than 80 percent of the new apartments were constructed in buildings with up to six floors, which are more cost-effective. To an increasing extent, apartments were built at already developed sites in city centers and at sites within the cities. This resulted in decreased construction costs. To better utilize the existing buildings, 6,938 apartments were reconstructed. Through modernization 48,401 apartments were equipped with bathrooms or showers; 41,847 apartments with toilets; and 21,820 with modern heating. Half of all modernization work was done in multiple dwellings in cities. Young people made an important contribution to reconstruction and modernization by completing 14,200 apartments in the FDJ action "Readapt and Expand."

Concerning community facilities, the plan targets were, on the whole, overfulfilled. Altogether 12,962 places in nurseries, 29,608 places in kindergartens, 2,625 classrooms, and 146 school sports gymnasiums at secondary general schools were created. Within the framework of the complex housing construction, 45 FDJ youth clubs with 4,865 places were built. For older citizens 4,199 places in old people's homes and nursing homes were set up. To improve medical care for the citizens, 450 locations for physicians and dentists were completed. In some kreises, the completion of buildings within the framework of the comprehensive housing construction was not implemented in the volume planned.

On the basis of the increasing performance capacity of the kreis-administered construction sector, repairs at apartment buildings have increased in total by 9 percent. Thus, the great improvement in performance in the building preservation field was continued. On the whole, plan targets were implemented. In 19 kreises, the plan for construction repair works on buildings was not fulfilled.

For older and handicapped citizens 127,000 apartments were renovated. The population contributed to improving living conditions with great achievements in the citizens' initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Communities -- Join In!"

The further worthy development of the capital of the GDR was continued with the support of the entire republic and the outstanding achievements of the youth in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" according to schedule. In Berlin, 21,782 apartments were built or modernized. The construction works which the construction enterprises of the republic's bezirks had to implement for the capital were fulfilled.

V. Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuff Industry

In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th peasants congress of the GDR, the cooperative peasants and workers of the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff industry have guaranteed the stable supply of the people with foodstuffs, and of industry with raw materials. An important step was taken to more favorably shape the expenditure-result ratio.

Though weather conditions were complicated, a grain harvest of more than 10 million metric tons was achieved in 1983. Despite great efforts, the yields for potatoes and sugar beets were considerably lower than expected, due to the extreme weather. The volume of overall plant production amounted to 26.5 million metric tons of grain.

The following yields in metric centners per hectare were achieved on average for the periods indicated:

	1976-1980	1981-1982	1983
Grain	35.8	37.8	39.6
Potatoes	175	191	145
Sugar beets	269	294	240
Root fodder crops	499	519	410
Green and silage corn	293	323	288
Field fodder crops	355	372	395
Meadows	264	274	299
Pastures	291	299	308

The plan of the state procurement for products of plant production was fulfilled or overfulfilled for grain, potatoes, and fruit. The fruit harvest was good.

The state procurement plan for animal products for slaughter cattle was fulfilled. A total of 509,000 tons of milk and 328 million eggs were procured in excess of the plan.

	1983 National Economic Plan Fulfillment	Development Compared to Previous Year
	percent	percent
Slaughter cattle	100.0	100.8
Milk (with a 3.5 percent fat content)	107.0	106.9
Eggs	107.0	102.3

The cooperative farmers and workers in socialist agriculture improved the economical use of fodder in the socialist animal production enterprises. As a result, it was possible to produce more meat and milk per kilogram of fodder. It is possible through the use of the experiences of the best workers to further develop considerable reserves for a high animal production.

The following animal stocks (in thousands of animals) were available:

	20 November 1982	30 November 1983
Horned cattle	5,676	5,753
Hogs	11,935	12,838
Sheep	2,198	2,359
Laying hens	25,419	25,866

It was possible in 1983 to improve breeding results through reducing animal losses by 32 percent for calves and 15 percent for piglets. The 2,520 youths of the FDJ "Animal Production" drive helped to boost effectiveness in animal production. The application of high-performance concepts in the barn environment had a positive impact.

With multifaceted initiatives, the cooperative farmers and workers holding private plot economies, the members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, as well as other small producers made an active contribution to the intensive utilization of each square meter of soil and to tapping local reserves of fodder and animal housing facilities. Increased quantities of fruit and vegetables, but also of honey, eggs, rabbits, and tobacco, were procured. The social production of socialist agriculture was meaningfully complemented with all this. More agricultural products than in the previous year were processed in the villages themselves. As a result, the territories' own supplies of fruit and vegetables were improved, transportation expenditures were reduced, and the labor potential was used more effectively.

The fall sowing was carried out on the envisaged scale and generally at agrotechnically favorable dates. Some two million hectares were sown with winter grain, 137,000 hectares with winter oil crops, and 401,000 hectares with intermediate winter crops.

In 1983, 16,200 hectares of agriculturally usable land were developed for irrigation through the enterprising work of the cooperative farmers and workers. Hence, the irrigated area now totals 930,000 hectares. On average, one-quarter more products was harvested on the irrigated tracts of land than on other comparable soils.

The plan for the enterprises' own manufacture of rationalization means was exceeded in the agricultural sector, forestry, and the foodstuff industry. Compared with the previous year, 12.5 percent more rationalization means were manufactured.

The enterprises of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry reduced the consumption of liquid power resources as a whole compared with the previous year.

In the foodstuffs industry, industrial commodity production, net output, and net profits rose above the level of the previous year, and the plans were exceeded. The collectives of the fruit and vegetable processing industry accomplished great achievements, particularly in connection with the abundant apple harvest. They processed 17 percent more fruit than in the previous year.

Forestry provided the national economy with 10.7 million cubic meters of raw lumber and fulfilled the national economic plan. The plan for afforestation of tree stands was fulfilled 110.0 percent: A total of 23,000 hectares have been reafforested. Intensified initiatives were devoted to the cultivation and preservation of the sound condition of the woods. Smoke-damaged areas were planted with resistant strains on an increased scale. Insects harmful to forests were combatted by aircraft with chemicals on 166,000 hectares. In the Thuringian forest, 1.9 million cubic meters of wind and snowbreak wood were processed. Thousands of college and senior high school students, together with Polish friends, substantially contributed to this effort in the FDJ "Healthy Forest" drive.

VI. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

The working people of the transportation sector made great achievements to fulfill the transportation demands of the national economy. By transferring transported goods onto rails and waterways as well as by rationalization of the cooperation, supply, and transportation processes, the tasks were solved more efficiently from a national economic point of view. The specific transportation expenditure was 5 percent lower than in the past year. The volume of the transported goods in inland transportation was decreased by 2.2 percent.

The railroads and inland navigation sectors, which are energy-efficient, transported via inland transportation 5 million metric tons of goods more than in the past year. As a result, the share of the railroads and inland navigation sectors in the overall inland transportation increased to 79 percent. This resulted in decreased consumption of fuel and energy.

The railroads transported 326 million metric tons of goods. In goods transportation, the transportation performance increased by 2.6 percent. It increased above all for construction materials, construction elements, and cement. Further progress was made in the electrification of the main railroad routes. In 1983, 151 kilometers of railroad routes were electrified in accordance with the plan. The FDJ members in the central youth project, "Electrification of Railroad Routes," resourcefully participated in that. The share of the transportation services made by electric locomotives rose from 25.8 percent to 28.3 percent. To help increase the capacity of the railroads, 1,200 goods cars and 2,600 containers were put into service.

Despite a lower water level in the second half of the year, inland navigation increased the goods transportation by 5.4 percent compared to last year.

The fleet fulfilled its transportation tasks. The handling of goods in the harbors increased by 14.2 percent.

In goods transportation by road, 583 million metric tons of goods were transported. Compared to the past year in the inland goods transportation by road, the transportation volume was reduced by 24 million metric tons and the transportation performance by 7.3 percent. This contributed to further reducing fuel consumption.

The public transportation means transported an average of 11 million people daily. Here the transportation performance of the railroad transportation means increased. Due to making available new transportation capacities, the quality of the commuter and local traffic increased, particularly for railroad transportation in the cities and densely populated areas. For this, 180 train cars and 177 streetcars were put into operation.

In the post and telecommunications sector, the performances increased above all through rationalizing the operation processes and better utilization of the existing capacities by 3.8 percent. Thus the plan was overfulfilled. The planned costs were undercut. In the telephone and telegraph sectors, the performances increased by 4.5 percent. The share of the automatically operated long-distance calls was 95.6 percent. About 45,000 full telephone connections including 9,500 in Berlin were newly installed. About 91 percent of the television programs were broadcast in color each week. The radio broadcast 532 hours in stereo.

VII. Foreign Trade

On the basis of the increased economic strength of the GDR and due to the high performances of the working people of the combines and foreign trade enterprises, the foreign trade turnover of the GDR increased by 12 percent.

The foreign economic relations of the GDR were marked to a decisive extent by the further deepening of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries. The exports to the socialist countries rose by 12 percent. Export to the USSR, the biggest trade partner of the GDR, rose by 16 percent. The GDR has conscientiously fulfilled its export commitments to the Soviet Union.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community was carried out on the basis of consistent implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR until 1990, the agreements with the partner countries, and joint long-term target programs. At present, there are 198 government and ministerial agreements on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The joint efforts in the field of microelectronics, robot technology, and other future-oriented technologies were successful.

CEMA cooperation particularly focused on enhancing efficiency in science and technology, on the economical and rational employment of power, fuels, and secondary raw materials, stepping up the output of foodstuffs, and on a comprehensive intensification of social production. Further decisions for this purpose were adopted at the 37th CEMA session in Berlin.

A considerable surplus of the trade balance was also achieved in 1983 in trade with the nonsocialist countries. Exports to these countries rose 11 percent over those in the previous year.

Cooperation with the developing countries in the economic and scientific-technical spheres was expanded on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages.

The export structure was improved in important sectors through the procurement of new products that meet the requirements of the world market. This also helped to improve the GDR's positions on foreign markets. Exports to the capitalist industrial countries increased considerably. Trade with Austria, France, Japan, and the FRG developed particularly.

VIII. Development of the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

The people's material and cultural living standard was also ensured and further developed in 1983 on the basis of the high performance increase and of the growing effectiveness of the national economy.

Housing conditions improved for more than 590,000 citizens, particularly at the centers of the workers class, as a result of the successful continuation of the apartment-building program as the mainstay of social policy. Some two-thirds of the new apartments handed over went to workers' families and every 1/5 of the new apartments was given to young married couples.

A total of 233,714 children were born in 1983.

Net income of the population increased by M2.9 billion, or 2.3 percent, as compared with the previous year, in keeping with the increased performances.

Benefits to the population from social funds for ensuring and further enhancing the material and cultural living standard were 2 percent higher than in the previous year. Real incomes of the population per capita increased 2.3 percent.

Retail trade turnover rose to more than M104 billion. It was possible to ensure the supply of the population with basic foodstuffs and essential commodities.

The quantitative procurement of commodities concerning foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages and tobacco products changed in comparison with 1982 as follows:

	percent
Meat, meat and sausage products	101
Eggs	100
Whole drinking milk	104
Condensed milk	107
Cheese	100
Butter	100
Other animal fats	106
Fresh fruit	113
Cocoa and chocolate products	110
Wines and sparkling wines	104
Spirits	107
Roasted coffee	104
Cigarettes	100

The increased local procurement of fruit and vegetables in the territories helped improve supplies. Supplies of potatoes were ensured.

A great deal of work was accomplished by local state organs and trade with industrial collectives in the vacation areas, in supplying millions of children in the children's vacation camps, the 112,000 Polish youths, and such large scale events as the eighth gymnastics and sports festival as well as the ninth Spartacus games for children and youths.

The working people in industrial combines undertook considerable efforts to improve supplies of industrial consumer goods to the population. Consumer goods valued at M2.3 billion in excess of the plan were provided for supplies to the population in the industry ministries' sector. The provided industrial consumer goods include high-quality new products such as further developed small motorcycles and electric ranges, vacuum cleaners, power drills, and other home workers tools as well as automobile trailers.

Supplies of commodities of product lines for children and small children were ensured continuously. Supplies concerning dozens of little things, as well as spare parts and accessories have improved. Not all the combines succeeded, however, in accurately complying with the product lines and delivery deadlines agreed upon with the trade system. Commodities of all price groups were offered in keeping with the differentiated development of demand.

The quantity of goods supplied to the market from domestic production and imports increased as compared to 1982...

Goods	Quantity
Portable radios	28,100 ea
Reflex cameras	23,200 ea
Irons	85,400 ea
Household refrigerators	77,000 ea
Mixers and stirrers	25,300 ea
Gas ranges	14,900 ea
Motorcycles	2,000 ea
Bicycles	53,200 ea
Textile floor covering	800,000 square meters
Bed linen	1,900,000 ea
Men's knitted outerwear	400,000 ea
Girls' outerwear	800,000 ea
Cement for the people	274,000 tons

The equipment of households with high-quality technical consumer goods is marked by a high level:

Goods	Units per 100 Households
Automobiles	42
Household refrigerators	99
Washing machines	84
Television sets	93

The volume of services and repairs for the people was M6 billion. This amounts to an increase of 4 percent over the preceding year. Cooperative and private crafts, which carried out two-thirds of the total services and repairs for the people, increased their volume by 4 percent. The volume of services and repairs by state service enterprises increased by 5 percent.

The volume of repairs, especially of technical consumer goods, went up 4 percent. Repairs of refrigerators, washing machines, and gas appliances went up 8 percent. Automobile repairs for the people went up 8 percent. The people's demand for dry cleaning services was met with short delivery periods.

In the public education sector, the effectiveness of the class-minded education of the school children and young people was purposefully increased.

The material and personal conditions for the all-round training and education of children and young people have improved; 2,625 classrooms, 146 school gymnasiums, 951 boarding school places, and 29,608 kindergarten places were newly created.

All children of the appropriate age groups, whose parents so desire, can attend a kindergarten or a day-care center. At present, 92 percent of all children of kindergarten age are getting care and education at kindergartens and are being prepared for school; 82 percent of the first- to fourth-grade children are attending day-care centers. It is ensured that all children with physical or mental handicaps who are capable of acquiring secondary school education can be taught and educated at institutions with special medical and pedagogical care. With the beginning of the new school year, 10,000 graduates of the pedagogic academies took up work in the public education sector.

The polytechnical education of the students has been continually improved. The students of the 7th to 10th grade were taken care of by 9,600 full-time and 27,700 part-time teachers and instructors.

In the 1983-84 school year, there were 84,500 seminar groups with 1.1 billion participants. Moreover, 212,000 students were organized in working groups outside of schools.

Eighty percent of the students participated in the school meals programs, and more than two-thirds in the school milk program.

In the recreation and work camps as well as in the FDJ student brigades, over 250,000 young people contributed to solving important tasks of the national economy.

Vocational training effectively contributed to the all-round development of the apprentices' personality, and to the growth of the national economic output. Training and education focused more strongly on the knowledge and skill required for implementing scientific-technical progress. During their training, the apprentices perform productive work. A growing number of them have been included in resolving tasks that are important for the national economy by their participation in vocational competitions, in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement, and the innovators movement. Apprenticeships or higher school places were available for all school graduates, as were jobs after completion of their training. In September, 200,900 of those leaving school began skilled workers training; 87 percent of them had completed the 10th grade of the general polytechnical secondary school.

The material technological conditions of vocational training were further improved by the completion of 132 classrooms, 7 school gymnasiums, and 3,343 places in apprentices' hostels. Over one-fourth of the apprentices live in apprentices' hostels.

Education and advanced education aim in particular at qualifying the working people in accordance with the growing demands of the intensively expanded reproduction, and at equipping them with new scientific-technological and economic knowledge and abilities necessary for the broader application of microelectronics and robot technology, and for the energy and material economy as well as other new production processes.

In the university and technical school sector, the performance capacity of the universities, advanced schools, and technical schools was increased in accordance with the plan in teaching and research.

The curricula were revised for 20 fields of studies at universities and technical schools as well as for postgraduate studies. The work on the content of the studies was aimed at achieving an optimum relationship between basic theoretical education, theoretical-methodical education, and acquiring special knowledge. The research at the universities and advanced schools was increasingly directed at fields that are decisive for the national economy. The cooperation, based on the division of labor, in particular with the combines was deepened and made more effective. The interdisciplinary cooperation was intensified. The students were purposefully included in solving tasks that are important for the national economy. In 2,000 youth projects, students rationalization and construction centers, the future specialists achieved important solutions for practice.

In 1983, some 79,300 students began studies at the 54 universities and advanced schools and at the 240 technical schools. Approximately 68,400 students successfully concluded their studies at universities and technical schools. They all have an employment contract and work to implement important tasks in the most diverse social fields of the national economy.

The work, study, and living conditions at the universities and technical schools were improved. Altogether 1,500 places in hostels, 4,100 places in lecture halls, seminar rooms, and working rooms as well as kitchens with a capacity to produce 2,800 meals were completed.

Over 50,000 participants of the 18th FDJ students summer program worked on major projects in the GDR national economy and achieved high economic performances.

Concerning medical and social care for the population, the efforts to increase the quality and efficiency of medical work was further improved. The improvement of basic medical care, in particular care by general practitioners and dentists in the big cities and the densely populated industrial areas and preventive health care, was in the center of attention.

In the outpatient medical field, 257 places for physicians and 193 places for dentists were created. There was one doctor for every 460 citizens and one dentist for every 1,522 citizens. In basic outpatient care, the position and the efficiency of general medicine was strengthened and the principle of the family doctor was expanded. The system of rapid medical help for immediate complex treatment of emergency conditions was further expanded.

Health protection for the working people in the enterprises was also improved. Over 6 million working people received industrial medical care in about 3,800 enterprise health institutions. Treatment concentrated on continuous dispensary treatment and supervision of working conditions. The number of reportable industrial accidents decreased by more than 4 percent per 1,000 employees.

In the inpatient field, 2,700 places were created. Further progress was achieved in the efficient utilization of the facilities and medical appliances available to the health sector.

Altogether more than 360,000 adults and children received preventive care or convalescent treatment. Shift workers and women were given priority in the prescription of convalescent treatment.

Great attention was given to improving social care for working mothers and their children. Altogether 12,962 places in day nurseries were created. Thus, 675 of 1,000 children of the relevant age group were taken care of in day nurseries.

Special care was given to 13,800 mentally and physically handicapped children and young people in relevant institutions. More than 35,000 seriously and very seriously handicapped citizens are working in protected workshops and enterprise departments or at protected individual working places, including more than 30,500 in production enterprises.

For older citizens, 4,199 new places in old people's homes or nursing homes as well as 3,561 places in apartment homes for older citizens were created.

Physical culture and sports experienced another upswing. The manifold initiatives and activities of athletes were especially reflected in the preparation and implementation of the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartacus Games of the GDR in Leipzig in summer 1983. This national event of physical culture was the most important sports event of 1983 in the GDR and a worthy contribution of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation [DTSB] of the GDR in Karl Marx Year. About 72,000 active sportsmen participated in this great sports event reflecting the joy of living. About 3.5 million boys and girls participated in the preliminary contests of the children's and youth Spartacus games in the winter and summer sports. About 665,000 children and 332,000 youth participated in the kreis Spartacus games. The 115 GDR records achieved in these contests are an expression of the increased level of performance. The membership of the DTSB increased to over 3.4 million.

Four million citizens acquired the GDR sports badge "Ready for Work and for the Defense of the Homeland."

GDR sportsmen won 79 gold, 68 silver, and 58 bronze medals in world and European championships.

The population was given altogether 232 sports facilities, including 39 sports grounds, 160 gymnasiums, and 4 indoor swimming pools by all those bearing responsibility in the sector of physical culture and sports.

The FDGB vacation service and the socialist enterprises made 4.9 million vacation trips available altogether for working people and their families, including 1.9 million in recreation facilities of the FDGB vacation service. The FDGB vacation service and its communities of interest with the enterprises have created a capacity of about 4,100 beds. With the "Ernst Thaelmann" FDGB recreation home in Rheinsberg, the 100th new home built since the foundation of the FDGB was opened. The "Jugendtourist" agency of the FDJ offered over 1.8 million recreation trips and excursions. During the summer vacations, over three-quarters of the students were taken care of in vacation camps and at vacation games. Within the framework of vacation exchanges between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR, 112,000 Polish children and youths were in the GDR, and over 37,000 FDJ members and Young Pioneers were in the Polish People's Republic.

The development of socialist culture and arts was marked in Karl Marx Year by manifold activities which contributed to increasing the cultural level of the workers class and to enriching the intellectual-cultural life in the cities and communities of our country. Many works of art were created that demonstrate the passionate commitment of the writers and artists in the struggle to preserve peace and to universally strengthen socialism.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the fascist book-burning, the GDR writers made a convincing declaration in the impressive events in the Berlin Bebelplatz that in their work they feel committed to the humanist, antifascist, and socialist traditions of our literature.

The Ninth Writers Congress of the GDR and the Ninth Congress of the GDR Association of Graphic Artists were marked by the writers' and artists' determination to make a concrete contribution to further strengthening the GDR and securing peace in the world, with firm confidence in SED policy and in alliance with the workers class.

The biggest demonstrations of the GDR youth's will for peace so far were the "Peace Meeting of the Youth of Socialist Countries" in Potsdam and Berlin and the "Whitsun Meetings of the FDJ" in all GDR bezirks with altogether 6 million participants. The sixth festival of the friendship between the USSR and GDR youth in Moscow and Kiev further strengthened the close alliance of the youth of both countries. The 29 events of an FDJ musical tour through all bezirks of the Republic and the final event in the Palace of the Republic were powerful manifestations against imperialist warmongering.

The Martin Luther ceremony of the GDR on the occasion of the 500th birthday of the reformer was an important event in the social and cultural life, for which Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, had adopted the auspices.

The Deutsches Theater was reopened after comprehensive renovation on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. The participation of the party and state leadership demonstrates the great importance the GDR pays to the cultivation of the humanistic cultural heritage and the promotion of socialist theatrical arts.

Such cultural events as the festival of political songs, the biennial music festival, the Dresden music festival, the Berlin festival of theater and music, the display of performances of GDR entertaining arts, the week of documentary and short films, the GDR choir music festival in Eisenach, the GDR folklore festival in Schmalkalden, and the GDR dance festival in Rudolfstadt were all very well received.

The year 1983 was distinguished by many international cultural activities. Cultural cooperation with the socialist fraternal countries was deepened. This cooperation was promoted by events such as the Soviet book days, the Soviet film festival, the days of theatrical art of socialist countries, and the "Joint Culture Days of the GDR and the CSSR."

Numerous GDR theatrical ensembles and orchestras gave performances in many countries. Great recognition was gained by the Comic Opera in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga, and Kiev; the German State Opera in Paris, Copenhagen, and Tokyo; as well as by the Berlin Ensemble in Paris. Successful tours abroad took the Berlin Symphonic Orchestra to Spain and Great Britain, the Dresden State Band to the United States and the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra to the FRG.

The achievements scored in all sectors of social life in 1983 form a stable and solid foundation for the further successful implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions.

The year 1984, in which demanding new tasks must be solved, is particularly distinguished by the 35th anniversary of the GDR's foundation. The socialist competition conducted by the trade unions in honor of this jubilee is aimed at comprehensively strengthening the GDR, at securing peace, and at consistently carrying on the proven policy of the main task even under the conditions of an exacerbated international class struggle.

It is particularly important in 1984 to impart a comprehensive nature to the intensification process and to secure stable foundations for its development for a long time to come. The imminent new step toward implementing economic strategy is marked by the fact that higher efficiency should be achieved through new technologies and new products. This constitutes a decisive prerequisite for a high increase in labor productivity which is accompanied by more favorable work and living conditions as well as for enhancing the efficiency and quality of production. All this requires that another rationalization drive be organized. The gist of the problem is that economic growth will in the future be even more backed by most modern science and technology.

In this context it is important to link the gains of the scientific-technical revolution even more closely with the advantages of socialism. In order to comply with the greater requirements, it is necessary to mobilize the intellectual and material potential of the republic and the tremendous wealth of experience of the people for a large increase in the national income.

In the management activities of the state and economic organs, it is important to promote the working people's readiness to perform well and their creative spirit in order to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the demanding tasks of the 1984 National Economic Plan daily, week after week, and month after month. Everywhere, a plan that constitutes an extraordinarily important step toward the required preconditions and prerequisites must be created in all combines, enterprises, institutions, and cooperatives, as well as in the cities and communities in order to make the experiences of the best into a yardstick for their own performance by means of performance comparisons, to apply proven things in a binding manner and to consistently implement the principles of socialist management.

Supported by the strength of the workers class, cooperative peasants and working people, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR will successfully continue the course of the 10th SED Congress in the domestic and foreign policy fields in this agitated, combat-filled time for the well-being and peaceful future of its citizens.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA -- Sofia, 19 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria have come to an agreement on their trade for 1984. A protocol to that effect was signed in Sofia today. Among other things, the GDR is to supply open-cast mining and rolling-mill equipment, machine tools and electronic compnents. From Bulgaria the GDR will import lifting and transportation equipment, communications technology and wood processing machinery. The traditional exports and imports of products of the chemical and light industries and GDR imports of Bulgarian agricultural products will continue. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- Bucharest, 19 Jan (ADN) -- In Bucharest today the GDR and Romania signed the annual protocol on trade for 1984. According to the protocol, the GDR will export to Romania, among other things, machine tools, textile and agricultural machinery, passenger train carriages, and roll-on-roll-off freight ships. The GDR will import from Romania mainly metallurgical equipment hydraulic loaders and tractors, machine tools and electrical motors. Diverse supplies from both sides have been agreed for chemical and metallurgical industry products. Traditional imports from Romania of consumer goods and food and luxury goods, and GDR exports of technical consumer goods and light industry products, will be consistently continued. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea agreed in a protocol signed in Berlin today to expand cooperation, especially in reciprocal education and further education of students and young scientists in Korean studies and in the German language. The protocol provides for a deepening of direct relations between universities and colleges of the two countries with the inclusion of further scientific disciplines. The agreement marked the successful end of the talks on cooperation between the two countries in higher education held by the GDR minister for higher and vocational education, Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme, and the chairman of the Education Committee of the DPRK, Professor Choe Tae-pok. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]

FDGB VISIT TO LUXEMBOURG -- Luxembourg, 19 Jan (ADN) -- Strengthened trade union commitment in the struggle for safeguarding peace and for effective disarmament results was at the center of an exchange of views between delegations of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg (OGB-L) and the FDGB. The FDGB delegation, headed by Frank Bochow, member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, and the OGB-L delegation, headed by John Castegnaro, president of the OGB-L, also spoke in an open-minded and frank atmosphere about mutually interesting questions of trade union work. The FDGB delegation ended its visit to Luxembourg today. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]

CUBAN PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD310347 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Cuban Peace Council, headed by President Severo Aguirre, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of State, visited Hungary from January 25 to 30 on the invitation of the Hungarian National Peace Council.

The Cuban delegation held talks with Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, Istvan Petrovskiy, head of the HSWP CCP's party and mass organizations department, Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, and Mihaly Lehoczki, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives. Mrs Sebestyen presented a decoration of the Hungarian National Peace Council to Severo Aguirre for his outstanding work in the international peace movement and in strengthening Hungarian-Cuban friendship.

"The policy of imperialist circles and the U.S. Administration constitutes the greatest threat to world peace," stressed Severo Aguirre, president of the Cuban Peace Council, in a statement give to MTI. "Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Europe bring the danger of nuclear catastrophe very close.

"Under such circumstances, the most important task of peace fighters, including peace movement in Latin America, is to increase the struggle against nuclear armament. Simultaneously, greater efforts should be made to stop local wars and to eliminate the crisis, created by the aggressivity of the Reagan administration, in various parts of the world.

The United States is about to start a campaign to destroy the revolutionary achievements of the Nicaraguan people. It is prepared by armed counter-revolutionary groups that penetrate Nicaragua to carry out terror actions. Military bases, being constructed in the neighbouring Honduras, can be used simultaneously to launch attacks on the Salvadoran patriotic forces and against Nicaragua."

The president of the Cuban Peace Council stressed that "a threat and slander campaign against Cuba, for its support to other countries, has been increased over the past few months. It is true that Cuba has sent military advisors to the revolutionary Nicaragua to assist the organization of army and people militia, which is required to repel counter-revolutionary attacks. I stress that it was a small group of military advisors, which was asked by a country with sovereign rights for self determination. Cuba provides the greatest help to Nicaragua in civic affairs. All this is interpreted by the United States as if Cuba tried to extend its influence, and Washington uses it as a pretext for its own armed actions.

"Cuba is in solidarity with every nation which fights for democratic freedom rights", stated the president of the Cuban Peace Council.

NATIONAL BANK HEAD INTERVIEWED ON DEBT SITUATION

LD312234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Zoltan Farkas interview with Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Farkas] How is Hungary placed among the indebted countries?

[Timar] The net amount of our debts has decreased.

[Farkas] Significantly?

[Timar] I may say if I take into consideration the unfavorable conditions, the drought, the further deterioration of the terms of trade: yes, rather significantly. Without these unfavorable circumstances, the decrease would have been much more significant, but everybody in the world admits that this has been a significant achievement. In 1984, the decrease of the net amount of our debts continues to be in the focus of our economic policy.

[Farkas] Is this a result of pressures or rather an independent decision? This question is important, because we all feel the burdens of the reduction of debts in the internal economy. Therefore, this is not an easy thing.

[Timar] This comes from the 1978 change in the Hungarian economic policy. In fact this process of reducing debts would have started in 1979 if the second oil price-explosion, the deterioration of international political relations, the slump in the West, and the disorders of the international money market had not interfered. These made this process longer. But this has taken place on the basis of our own understanding and of our own will, because this is the right way. It is enough to refer to only one factor: Interest rates are rather high. Therefore, from this point of view, too, it is in our interest to reduce our debts, since in this case we pay less in interest charges.

[Farkas] On the basis of all this, what are our prospects among the debtors? How can Hungary be viewed among the over-indebted countries?

[Timar] Frankly, I would not call Hungary an over-indebted country. In normal international economic-financial circumstances, this stock of debts is undoubtedly high, but it is not an extraordinary stock of debts. It is well known that it is not correct to figure debts on a per capita basis, because in this case Pakistan would be the least indebted country in the world. The usual comparison is made by figuring the proportion of the repayment plus interest to yearly exports. If we consider our total exports and the total of our debts, this is rather high but cannot be viewed as abnormal. In any case, our own interest demands the reduction of this debt. Our creditors consider Hungary one of those who have taken effective, strict, but necessary measures in the interest of reduction of the stock of debts. This is acknowledged.

[Farkas] Some of these measures undoubtedly increase our burdens, that is, these measures have an impact on our living standard, on prices, and on other things too. They also have their effects on the enterprises, and as a result of this, an internal credit crisis is developing, so to speak. Enterprises that took loans in the second part of the seventies are unable to repay these sums, because the interest rate is now 13 to 14 percent. There are more than 100 enterprises having acute financial problems.

[Timar] In my view, one can not say there is an internal credit crisis in Hungary. A majority of the enterprises meet their financial obligations. It is true that, partly due to the more difficult market conditions and partly due to the regulative measures aimed at strengthening the balance, about 100 of our enterprises are struggling with financial difficulties, they are queuing, [as heard] as we used to say. This can not be solved by financial manipulations, becuase the root of the problem lies in the line of production and marketing. Some help, however, can be given by the bank to avoid a further spread of the consequences of some cases of insolvency. We have already made a number of measures. I hope this will lead to a certain improvement in financial transactions, but the core of the problem, I repeat, lies in production and marketing.

LOSONCZI, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY

LD310407 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of the National Assembly, have met Laszlo Perczel, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, who is to leave for his post in the near future.

PPF OFFICERS, CHURCH OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING

LD271132 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- In keeping with tradition, the leaders of Hungarian churches who hold elected posts in the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Thursday met General Secretary Imre Pozsgay at the headquarters of the movement. The meeting was attended by Secretary of State Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs.

The general secretary of the People's Front discussed the recent increase in tension in the international situation, and highly appreciated the service in the cause of peace, both at home at abroad, of the Hungarian churches under the guidance of church dignitaries. Imre Pozsgay outlined the social and economic aims which only a united nation can strive for, and on behalf of the People's Front movement asked for the comments and effective cooperation of the churches. As in previous years the meeting of objectives is in the interest of every citizen irrespective of ideological views.

Primate Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, Reformed Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, Evangelic Bishop Dr Zoltan Kaldy, Chief Rabbi Dr Laszlo Salgo, Jozsef Szakacs, chairman of the Council of Free Churches, Canon Imre Biro, general secretary of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council, Unitarian Bishop Dr Jozsef Ferencz, Dr Zoltan Aranyos, counsellor of synod and general secretary of the Inter-Church Peace Committee of the National Peace Council, Frigyes Hecker, president of the Methodist church, and Secretary of State Imre Miklos took the floor.

The participants established that in spite of the country's economic difficulties, there is consolidated social unity. The churches are ready to help strengthen work discipline, and defend achievements from international attacks and the threat to social morals. It was considered that people are capable of sacrifice asked if there is a general feeling of well being and an honest society.

SZUROS RESPONDS TO LISTENER QUESTIONS ON RADIO

LD310004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 30 Jan 84

["Radio Diary" program of answers to listeners' questions, presented by unidentified announcers with studio guest Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Male announcer] First, let me ask a question myself, on behalf of several of our listeners. This question may sound strange. When two great powers are basically responsible for the fate of the world, since their relationship determines the major directions, is there at all, or is it possible to have a Hungarian foreign policy?

[Female announcer] It is precisely this topic that has aroused people's interest, and they are asking: To what extent is Hungarian foreign policy independent? What factors influence our independence in foreign policy?

[Szuros] This question does indeed arise often: Can it be independent? Can Hungarian foreign policy have an independent facet in today's world? And I would say that only rarely does an ulterior motive, for example, a nationalist tendency, hide behind the question.

And naturally, many people state, by asking questions, that today, when two great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- play a decisive role in world politics, when an almost bipolar world system -- I would put this bipolar world system in quotation marks -- has evolved, they say the opinions of a small country like Hungary cannot really be asserted independently. Perhaps it does not even have the opportunity to advance the cause of peace, since the samll states have to follow a road on which the road signs are the aims and views of the great powers.

Those who understand eventually that politics is the collision of forces, and not just a battle of principles, do indeed think correctly.

However, it is true that military power today is a decreasingly effective tool of national politics. But it is still true that politics are formed in the process of forces in collison. But the situation still is that there are two directions to the process that takes places in the international arena.

While the two leading great powers do play a truly dominating role, at the same time the role of small and medium size countries increases in formulating compromises that are rational and mutually acceptable and in promoting the confidence-building East-West dialogue.

In formulating certain initiatives they are therefore definitely capable of advancing the cause of peace in the international arena. This is, shall we say, a global approach to the question, which of course relates to other small countries as well. For example: to Hungary the same as to Holland, to Yugoslavia and to Algeria, although even this short list immediately demonstrates that not only do the countries mentioned posses an independent character in foreign affairs, but also we can talk about much more than that: They pursue an independent foreign policy which is limited by the possibilities and realities.

I have to add to this, however, that in the present world not one country -- not even the greatest ones -- have absolute power over evertyhing. Even if they wanted it, no one could act independently according to their whims and wishes on the international arena -- if one wants to use such extreme examples concerning the question of independence. They could not (?act independenctly) because international relations are increasingly intertwined with relations of mutual dependence. The mutual dependence of peoples and countries on each other is increasing.

But of course there are many different factors in the international arena that contribute to the formation of the independent facets of each individual country, or to the creation of conditions for its independent political actions. For example, the stability of the domestic situation, the system of its relations, its role within an alliance system, and so forth.

I think that you can say this in broad, general terms, and, well, of course, there are some other motives here. For example, the fact that, without doubt, the foreign policy, the international activity of the Hungarian People's Republic, is destined to be determined, formulated, in its main principles and aspects, by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, by the Hungarian Government, and these leading institutions, in addition to observing our national interests, naturally take our duties as allies into consideration to a great extent, and also the facilities and the capacity of the country -- in general, the international realities. (?They also take into consideration) the balance of international forces in the international arena, the necessities and possibilities within this situation.

So what is most important, as far as independence is concerned, is that the Hungarian people accepted the building of socialism as its national program, and this national unity is the most important guarantee, that we, striving to represent this, think and work out our policies independently, and represent this in the international arena. And the other thing is that this independent policy, or the Hungarian foreign policy, is backed up by a massive backcloth which is formed by the Soviet Union and our alliance system.

[Male announcer] There is a question here in this connection which we have received from one of our listeners: What is the relationship between political independence and our commitment to our allies?

[Szuros] In its main outlines, our foreign policy naturally coincides with the international activities of the other countries of the socialist community. This is understandable. The fundamental reasons for this are the shared ideological foundations, the identical social systems and the similarity of the tasks which arise in the course of socialist construction work. The conscious coordination of the international activities of the socialist countries also contributes to this. This latter does not detract from our independence; on the contrary, we also urge this process of coordination. After all, this means not only that our country must adjust to the other socialist countries, but also that our allies take particular Hungarian interests into consideration. I can say that the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist world system, that is, our friends, allies, and neighbors, provide a good background for this policy, and in fact making good use of this and relying on it facilitate the realization of our national endeavors, of our independent endeavors, as well.

I would like to note here that it is a fact that in the course of history we have been able to improve our lot only when the circumstances hindering progress ceased to exist for us, when as a result of the Soviet Union's victory in World War II it liberated our country and we became a part of the community of independent countries of a similar type, possessing identical goals. This common belonging is one of the fundamental and lasting pillars, the consciously professed point of departure of our policies and activities in the international sphere. This is how we interpret our belonging to the system of alliance and the particular independent features of our foreign policy.

[Female announcer] There are many problems that worry people at the present time. These are the great issues which could directly affect us. Specifically, has a war situation arisen as a result of the missile deployment in Western Europe? This is a question that has been put by many people. For example, Laszlo Suto from Baksa asks: Is the Soviet Union deploying new missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia? Another listener who has not given his name asks: Could nuclear weapons be deployed in our country as well? Well, will this happen?

[Szuros] Well, first of all I would say that the deployment of Euromissiles has not given rise to a war situation, but, unfortunately, the danger of a nuclear war has increased. In general, international tension has increased as a result of the deployment. This is something that must be recognized. However, I would like to stress that a world war is not just about to happen. I would like to emphasize this, because at times there is a strong fear of war felt in certain social circles or in certain parts of the country. There is no reason for this, and I would say that while vigilance, the activity of the population, are, of course, important, a fear of war is not useful, and I want to stress this again.

I would like to add to all this that securing military equilibrium is of course vital, and we are doing everything possible in the interests of this goal. This is not only in the interest of the Warsaw Pact states, but is also the fundamental precondition of peace and security for all nations. For that reason we are making sure that military equilibrium is maintained, although at a higher level. This demands endeavors. This is why the forced but necessary countermeasures have been taken within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, on the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The need for deploying longer-range tactical missiles in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic as well has not arisen. However, our attitude to this is that it represents a kind of division of labor within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, a kind of division of roles, and the strategic position of the Hungarian People's Republic has not made this necessary for the time being.

[Male announcer] Our listeners' questions continue to come in without break. The telephone number is 130-099. In "Radio Diary." Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary dealing with foreign affairs, is giving answers. While our colleagues bring into the studio the next pile of questions, a question from the program presenter: Foreign policy is stable -- in so far as its basis must be stable -- and at the same time it is mobile. At least, viewed from the outside, it must be dynamic amid such changing international relations. Can this be said about Hungarian foreign policy? Does it change, and if so, how does it change? In such a tense international situation, what opportunity for action does it have? The head of the correspondence column of the paper entitled PETOEFI NEPE adds to this, on behalf of himself and the readers: Does the Hungarian party and Government initiate new foreign policy measures, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?

[Szuros] Yes. Naturally, we actively take part in shaping the common foreign political guidelines, and with our proposals we contribute to shaping the initiatives we submit in the framework of the Warsaw Pact, or which the Soviet Union submits. This too belongs to Hungarian foreign political activity and to its independent aspect. Therefore, here the dialect of the particular and the common plays a role.

In response to the question, is Hungarian foreign policy changing -- naturally the basic principles of our foreign policy are not changing. Its fundamental line is not changing. it is a consistent, principled foreign policy. However, for example, after the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, we cannot act as though nothing has happened. First, we make it clear at every forum who is causing the increase of the atmosphere of confrontation and the deterioration of the international atmosphere. This has undoubtedly come about most concretely as a consequence of the deployment of U.S. missiles. Therefore, in this sense, we must take this into account in our political activity. At the same time there is no reason for us to fundamentally change our foreign policy line which, it is generally known, is a policy endeavoring for dialogue, promoting contacts. We now endeavor for the world to emerge from this more complex situation, and we should contribute to shaping an atmosphere of trust so that, building on this, further constructive steps and progress can take place in the international theater.

[Female announcer] Time is flying, so I recommend that we select from among the questions that have come in so far those that deal with our relations with the socialist countries. Several people recall that next year the validity of the Warsaw Pact will expire. What is expected after that?

[Szuros] Indeed, the validity of the Warsaw Treaty will expire in 1985, and starting from realities, it can be reckoned that we will extend the validity of the Warsaw Treaty. Current international relations are not appropriate with the continuation of NATO, for example, for there to be, let us say, a nullification of the validity of the Warsaw Treaty. So we always emphasize that there can be a liquidation of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO only at the same time, and unfortunately the current international situation is not such that it might be possible to deal realistically with this, or raise the issue at all. Therefore, this is our endeavor. It is also the interest of the Hungarian People's Republic that the Warsaw Treaty should be extended.

[Female announcer] Since we are discussing the organizaton of the socialist countries, let us speak about the CEMA. At the 26th CPSU Congress, the general secretary at that time, Leonid Brezhnev, proposed that a summit meeting of the leaders of the CEMA member countries be held. Since then, very little has been heard about this summit.

[Szuros] It must be said that a highest-level meeting of state and party leaders of CEMA countries has already reached a stage where the preparatory work can soon be completed. In short, this great work-- in which I myself took part -- is approaching a conclusion, and we are endeavoring to adjust the entire activity of CEMA to modern requirements. By this means we can help the progress of socialist integration.

The Hungarian People's Republic attaches vital interest to the organization of CEMA, and respectively to the modernization and improvement of its activity. Therefore, the meeting can be an (?important) stage in this great work, and, as I have mentioned, we take part actively in this.

At the same time, I would also like to emphasize that naturally a summit meeting cannot resolve every issue awaiting solution. However, if we can advance in the common resolution of significant issues such as, for example, the ensuring at community level of the necessary raw materials and energy, the accentuated development of the most technically advanced industrial branches, or the common resolution of the food issue, then this also serves the resolution of common tasks as well as those appearing within the individual countries. This is how we look at the preparation of the summit meeting.

[Female announcer] A strange thought: Precisely in the presently bad international situation, is there no threat of danger of the socialist countries closing in on themselves?

[Szuros] No. We are not threatened by the danger of the socialist countries closing in on themselves in the present tense international situation either, because this would not help the accomplishment of our tasks, but rather would do harm. For this reason, there is no sense in this.

Therefore, it is obvious that we have no such endeavour. Nor in the community of socialist countries does such an intention appear seriously. On one hand, our natural resources justify that we should not (?make preparations) for autarchy, closing in on ourselves, but our endeavours also follow this trend.

Naturally, in order to change the present unfavorable situation, there is a need for strengthening the unity, the defense capability of the socialist community. Therefore, our country is dynamically developing its relations with our allies, with our nearest neighbors, with our socialist partners. At the same time, we acknowledge that a narrowing-down of relations with the Western countries, a closing in at a community level would not be expedient or effective.

For this reason, in the interest of the realization of our coordinated foreign policy, we use every opportunity concealed in our relations for the protection of the results of detente and, where possible, for its further development. Our allies also work for this. These, unequivocally, are my experiences, and this applies to the political sphere, to the cultural sphere, and to the economic sphere as well.

[Male announcer] It goes without saying that in the economic, political, cultural, and every other sphere, our country is closely linked to the socialist countries. Within this, our main partner is the Soviet Union. Our listener, Geza Balazs, has also added to this that he has read all this in the documents of the party and the government. Therefore, in the first place he does not expect of us a reiteration of this, but rather that Comrade Szuros should support all this with facts.

[Szuros] First, I might say as fundamental fact that the Soviet relationship is the most important international buttress of our independence, sovereignty, and social progress. This is an indisputable fact, of which we are aware. Phrased briefly, the development of the relationship, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union is the most important principle and practice in our international activity, our foreign policy.

I might also mention as fact that the outstanding event of the past year was the visit to the Soviet Union by a Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar. We saw that a cordial and comradely atmosphere prevails in our relations, as well as mutual esteem, understanding, and mutual trust -- which is one of the most important conditions for the further development of relations and friendship.

But, some facts: when I was ambassador in Moscow, in 1980, for example, we made calculations, and we showed that then we transported more than 30 million metric tons of goods between our countries by railway, water, road, and pipeline. This is an extremely interesting statistic. The other fact: In 1984 -- this year -- the volume of Hungarian-Soviet goods turnover will be roughly 8.6 billion rubles which, calculated in forints, is at least 740 billion forints, an enormous amount. Therefore, besides political cooperation -- the alliance -- economic cooperation is of vital importance for us. Cultural cooperation is extemely wide-ranging. I must say, for example, that the Russian language is of enormous significance for Hungarian literature, because through this a really wide path leads to the literature of the world, to the peoples, because unfortunately no matter how beautiful the Hungarian language is, its order of magnitude sets limits, and from this viewpoint, a cultural relationship linked to the Soviet Union is extremely important.

Much more could be said about this. For us, the relationship, our cooperation with the Soviet Union, is of vital importance in every respect.

[Female announcer] Since August, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, has not appeared in public. Several of our listeners, for example Mrs Janos Kovacs, telephone number 485-76, or Mrs Jozsef Csikos, telephone 212-774, ask what we know about his health condition? One of them asks: Does Andropov's protracted absence influence Soviet policy?

[Szuros] It does not influence it. Unfortunately, we know that Yuriy Andropov is ill. We also know that his condition is improving, so there is no reason for worry. He takes part actively in the shaping of the policy of the Soviet Union, as his statements show. He takes part actively in the work, in the direction of political work. This is what we can answer to this question, at least, this is what I can answer.

[Male announcer] Several of our questions deal with the life of the socialist countries. For example, when can economic advances be expected in Poland, which will favorably affect the mood of the population?

[Szuros] Yes, this is an important question. I would like to answer it in the following manner. First, in order for economic advance to become perceptible, and for this to favorably affect the political mood of the population, there is a need for the economic base to be stabilized. Efforts are being made in this respect. The other very important factor is that economic life, the entire system of the direction of the people's economy, should be reformed. Of course, I think that years are needed for this, at least 4-5 years, if it is permitted at all to mention number or years, but for this, of course, appropriate international conditions also are necessary. However, a Polish politician would also have difficulty in determining such a time frame.

The process of recovery of the people's economy has gotten under way in Poland. For example, we know that industrial production is growing. Furthermore, it grew by more than 6 percent in 1983. The balance of trade with the capitalist countries was active. [as heard] Apart from this, problems of market supplies are still considerable, although, in this regard too, there is progress in the direction of stabilization.

Apart from this, the unfavorable external economic situation, the sanctions policy of the Western countries too, are a hindrance. Therefore, if we take into account every circumstance, in its entirety, here there can only be advance step by step, slowly, gradually.

[Male announcer] We have several questions on how Hungarian-Romanian relations are developing. How does Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party's Central Committee, view these?

[Szuros] I must say that the realization of the program adopted at the 1977 Debrecen-Oradea highest-level Hungarian-Romanian talks still is timely. Perhaps our listeners know that at that time the leaders of our countries agreed to the dynamic further development of every sphere of relations, from economic cooperation to tourism.

They also took into account the particular aspects of the Hungarian-Romanian relationship, which arise from being neighbors, from the coexistence of 1,000 years of our people, or our peoples, every type of circumstance and factor.

It must be said that, unfortunately, there has not been adequate development in Hungarian-Romanian relations. In the economic sphere the situation is developing quite well. Economic cooperation is expanding, but for overall relations we now can speak not about development, but rather about stagnation, and in certain spheres a decline in Hungarian-Romanian relations.

[Female announcer] What does Hungarian foreign policy do in the interests of Hungarians living beyond our borders?

[Szuros] It is possible to talk about this, naturally, on the basis of the appropriate principles and by taking realities as our point of departure. This is, indeed, a frequent question, and it would be sensible to discuss it in some detail if you will allow me.

There are many people both in our own country and abroad who believe that official Hungarian policy does not represent in a sufficiently well-founded way and does not cultivate with sufficient strength the interests of Hungarians living beyond our frontiers, or their fate and the maintenance of contacts with them. This view may conceal caring anxiety based on pure intentions but also, on occasion, irresponsible overscrupulousness and unasked-for preaching and, in extreme cases, unfortunately, also nationalism.

In our general approach, at the level of principles, we do not differentiate between nationalities whether they have Hungarian or another language as their mother-tongue, whether they be small in number or large, whether they live scattered over an area or in a compact region, whether they form a majority in their area or not, or whether they live in our country or elsewhere.

We know and bear in mind that this issue is the internal affair and responsibility of every country. In terms of interstate relations, we take as our point of departure the fact that the existence of national minorities is not an obstacle but, on the contrary, must be yet another reason for ensuring that the cooperation with our neighbors should develop dynamically in every sphere.

A great deal more could be said about this, but let me return to saying that there are unresolved issues in this sphere. These can only be solved in the countries involved. All we can do is promote this.

There are certain results. We are carrying on, for instance, joint book-publishing activities with all the neighboring countries. Cooperation with the USSR along the border area provides first and foremost a good framework for maintaining relations with Hungarians and their institutions in the Carpathian-Ukraine.

As for Czechoslovakia, the national minority factor is reciprocally observed within a similar framework as well as the shaping of interstate cooperation. There is comprehensive cooperation with Yugoslavia in the publication of textbooks, the exchange of arts ensembles, in the sphere of information, etc.

Moreover, there are also good relations and cooperation in this sphere -- through the work of the World Federation of Hungarians -- with Austria.

I have already referred to the Kadar-Ceausescu meeting held in Debrecen and Oradea in 1977. We think that realization of the joint tasks accepted there would also give great impetus to this sphere of Hungarian-Romanian relations. When we say that the nationalities form a bridge, indeed a connecting link between the countries, what we then have in mind -- apart from the extremely important part played in conveying the culture of another nationality -- is the peculiar significance of these political relations.

Finally, and without getting too absorbed in dissecting this issue, I would also like to note that our current and future task is gradually to realize the historic program, in accordance with which "the struggle waged by our forefathers should be dissolved into peace in our memories," as a poet put it.

[Female announcer] World political processes and events do not, in general, come to an end when one year gives way to the next. Nor do these necessarily start anew at the beginning of a new year. True, many people would say that 1984 has not gotten off to a bad start at all. After all, the foreign ministers of over 30 countries met in a conference hall in Stockholm. Can this conference be expected to produce any results? This has been asked by so many listeners that there is not even time to list all the names. However, almost all the listeners also ask whether any results can be expected, particularly at a time when no Soviet-American negotiations of any kind are underway in Geneva. Or, if I may add, could these negotiations resume?

[Szuros] Let me give an answer, first of all, to the question as to what kind of answer can be expected. It is obvious that in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of arms, no results can be expected for the time being. After all, only 2 weeks of meetings with the participation of foreign ministers have been held so far. The most important result of that was that it has contributed to a gradual improvement of the atmosphere. At least, this has been our experience so far. In other words, no substantive change has taken place so far. It would be the greatest acheivement, for the time being, of the Stockholm conference if it were to reestablish an atmosphere of trust. On the basis of that there could be progress in terms of the confidence-building measures, such as the prior announcement of large-scale military exercises and the movement of troops and so on. After all, it is also an objective of the conference to deal with these issues for the time being while the issues of disarmament would only come on the agenda at a later date.

As far as Geneva is concerened, I can say that the Soviet-U.S. talks about medium-range weapons, or rather missiles, were made impossible by the Americans. In other words, after the beginning of the deployment of missiles, the continuation of the talks simply became impossible. I think that this has already become fairly clear to our radio listeners. So, it is up to the Americans to create the appropriate conditions to ensure that the talks may continue. Andropov and the other leaders of the USSR have clearly put it that in the event the American side and NATO show readiness to reestablish the situation that prevailed before the deployment of missiles, the USSR will be prepared to do the same. In other words, we must reach that stage. The conditions must be created for talks to resume.

The position of the so-called START talks negotiations is another matter. These are the talks dealing with strategic weapons, and these talks have not been broken off; it is only a matter of there not having been a time fixed for the next round of talks. It is, therefore, feasible that these Soviet-American talks may continue. However, I must note at this point that these two series of talks have been interconnected up to now, and it is likely that this will remain so in the future. After all, the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe is of strategic significance, so the strategic missiles and weapons have also assumed a different importance following the deployment of missiles.

I think that we must use our joint strength to ensure that the appropriate atmosphere is created for the resumption of talks. However, it is primarily the turn of the Western side -- and, first and foremost, it is up to the United States as I have already mentioned -- to do something to create suitable conditions and an atmosphere for this.

[Female announcer] Having begun on the subject of Stockholm, I have a question here that is relevant to this, because it involves the continuation of the Helsinki process. The question by Doctor Laszlo Kiss raises the point as to what it actually means for us that Hungary was entrusted in Madrid with the organization of a European cultural conference.

[Szuros] We interpret this as a sign of international esteem for the Hungarian People's Republic. It recongnizes on the one hand the results we have achieved in the work of constructing the country and the existence of stability in Hungary and that well-balanced internal conditions prevail. It also takes into account our consistant and principled foreign policy and, as a whole, the fact that our country has a good reputation in the world today. Naturally, tribute is also being paid to our great cultural heritage and our present cultural achievements. So we must by all means appraise this in a positve way and we, as hosts, will do our best to ensure that this will be a sucess. We want to be worthy of the prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic and hope to promote the development of cultural relatons.

This matter is also interesting from another point of view, namely the fact that we are a country with a language spoken by few people, a language that has a limited sphere of influence, and a conference of this kind may contribute to the development of our own international cultural contacts in this respect.

[Male announcer] A strange duality has been manifesting itself in the world recently. On the one hand, the foreign political course of the United States has been characterized by a more conciliatory tone than previously. At the same time, Westerners say that the Soviet statements are characterized by toughness. In other words, the Soviet statements are tougher in their analysis of the facts. Several listeners have asked: Which is the realistic world view, the toughness, as the Soviet position is described, or the conciliatoriness, as the American position is described?

[Szuros] Well, the Soviet leaders' statements are based on the facts. They express concern over the actual dangers and responsibility felt for the future of the world. This is the realistic picture. Of course, both are part of reality, but the Soviet leaders' statements reflect the real situation. It is not the case that the Soviet leaders are pessimistic but, unfortunately, this is what the situation is like.

The statements by Reagan and certain members of the U.S. Administration increasingly reflect the considerations connected with the forthcoming presidential elections; at least this is how I see it. There are many indications that this is so. Now they are perceptibly endeavoring to reassure American and international public opinion, to disarm those, to disarm the voices of those who criticize their dangerous foreign political measures. It must be said and must be conceded that the methods the Americans are now employing are cunning. After all, the sort of role played by the increasingly militaristic policy that the United States has been pursuing recently everywhere from the Middle East to Grenada is well known. Now, as the presidential elections approach -- it is generally known by now that President Reagan will allow himself to be nominated once again -- the tone differs in line with this, becoming increasingly conciliatory.

[Female announcer] Hungarian foreign policy was noticeably active in 1983, precisely at a time when relations between the two superpowers, in the opinion of both, reached a nadir. In simpler terms, one cound express this by saying that the leading great powers are not on speaking terms. In this light, how are we to evaluate the fact that we, on our part, negotiate with everyone? To mention only one example, noted by our listener Andras Solymos, 139-179, the American vice president visited Budapest, and the Hungarian foreign minister went to Washington at the very time when the U.S. Government made it impossible for Gromyko to attend the UN General Assembly.

[Szuros] Well, naturally, these are two different matters. The U.S. Administration was and is responsible for the fact that it made Gromyko's participation in the UN General Assembly impossible. After all, they must guarantee the landing of the Soviet aeroplane and the unhindred participation of Gromyko at the UN General Assembly. This is one matter. The other is that it can indeed be observed that the problems, the freeze in the relations between the two leading powers, were not followed automatically by a deterioration in the relations between the Soviet countries and the leading capitalist countries, or by those relations reaching their nadir.

More definitely, it is also the case that Vice President Bush came in response to an earlier American invitation [as heard], at an American initiative, and we consider that this is a part of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the development of mutually advantageous relations. Incidentally, we are endeavoring to have correct relations with every country that manifests good will toward our country, and we are developing our relations on the basis of the principle of mutual advantages and respect.

Our country is working for the realization of the foreign political goals coordinated within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. The situation of the various countries, their system of relations which have developed, can differ. This in no way contradicts their joint endeavors. Now in the present tense international situation, this kind of negotiations is very important from the aspect of the perspective of East-West relations and the better understanding of each other's positions and endeavors. The visit in question is part of this series, of this effort.

Of course, this also had a less pleasant visual appearance. Incidentally, appearances are very important in politics, and thus in foreign politics as well. These visits coincided, which was a coincidence, but they formed a part of our endeavors. This is how we interpret them. In this connection, I would like to stress that the endeavors aimed at trying to bring our country into opposition with the soviet union of our allies are totally lacking any basis and cannot succeed.

Finally, let me say the speech by Bush in Vienna was unfortunate for us, and to a considerable extent it also shed a bad light on constructive negotiations.

[Male announcer] Let us now turn to another forthcoming negotiotion. It was announced last week that the British prime minister will visit Hungary. One of our listeners has noted that he read this news item in the British press some weeks ago. Now, Mrs Imre Kerek, among others, is asking about the reason for Margaret Thatcher's visit, the topics which are expected to be discussed, and Hungarian-British relations. Another listener, Tibor Szoeloesi, has called us to say that he finds it reassuring that the East-West dialogue was not broken off completely. Is the visit by Mrs Margaret Thatcher an indication of this?

[Szuros] Yes, it is an indication of this fact as well. By the way, this is the first visit by the British prime minister to Hungary. No British prime minister has ever visited Hungary before. Now, Margaret Thatcher is coming in response to an invitation which is several years old. It must be said that we regard the fact that a British prime minister is visiting Hungary as a positive factor in itself. We note the endeavor directed at continuing the dialogue.

It is also part of the truth that there are, of course, significant differences between the policies of Great Britain and Hungary. After all, Great Britain is a member of NATO, and Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Our views, our approaches, differ especially regarding the question of missile deployment. This is something which must be stated quite clearly, but it must not be a barrier to our tenacious effort to develop relations and contribute through dialogue to the development of the right international atmosphere. Regarding Hungarian-U.S. bilateral relations...

[Male announcer] You mean Hungarian-British.

[Szuros] Yes, Hungarian-British relations, in the political sphere, are fundamentally settled, and our relations have developed steadily in recent years. In Hungarian-British relations, we have serious unsettled problems.

I regard it as important, therefore, that even in the tense international atmosphere, we are succeeding in preserving our achievements and maintaining the contacts.

Relations between the two countries are lively. In recent years, there have been bilateral visits by various members of government, many businessmen, and scientific and technical experts. Margaret Thatcher's forthcoming visit is a meeting at the highest level, something that always has a special significance.

We are endeavoring to develop our economic and commercial relations. Incidentally, until the beginning of 1980, relations had developed relatively satisfactorily but unfortunately have been stagnating ever since. For example, a proportion of our exports is still handicapped by discriminatory quantitative restrictions. Therefore, I am convinced there is still a great deal to be done in the sphere of developing our economic relations. This is what we are aiming at: We want to make progress. It is our experience that the British side is also making efforts in this direction. We welcome this.

Our cultural relations are also lively and varied. In recent years, significant Hungarian cultural events have been held in Hungary -- for example, in connection with the Bartok and Kodaly anniversaries. There is also noticeable development in the sphere of our technical and scientific relations, within the framework of our academies of science.

Finally, it is perhaps worth mentioning that last year, the number of tourists coming home from the United Kingdom to our country increased, if only by a small margin.

[Female announcer] According to various peoples, other Western leaders are also going to visit Budapest this year.

[Szuros] The people saying this are well informed. According to our plans, visits by the Finnish prime minister and the Swedish prime minister, for example, can be expected. Also, visits by the West German, Belgian, Norwegian, and Italian premiers. However, at the moment these are plans. We do not know precisely which will occur this year. However, planning and preparations are under way for visits by several of the statesmen mentioned.

[Male announcer] It is generally said that we receive positive press coverage in the West. In contrast, at home we tend to write and talk more about our problems. What is the reason for this contradiction, asks Imre Maroti, 865-050. I must add that his voice revealed a feeling of concern.

[Szuros] There is no contradiction here. What is involved here of course is that the world economic crisis affects everyone. Among others we also struggle and work for maintaining our solvency. Thus, naturally, we have serious economic problems. These, however, are of a nature which can be solved steadily, with great effort, better work, and more effective work. However, it is also necessary for this to bring about the appropriate international conditions.

It must be added that our problems are relative. Many countries in the world are struggling with much greater problems. This is why this contradiction can arise.

I would like to add one more thing. Naturally, a certain manipulation also plays a part here. That which is good cannot be socialism. This is a theme which was dealt with by a journalist in Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG. In my view, his discussion of our image in the West and the reality was correct. Thus, there is a mixture here of recognition of our achievements and an endeavor to try to depict what we do well as a deviation from the socialist methods. In other words, they are afraid of a vital socialism, not of Hungary. Thus, this is a multi-faceted issue. But in its totality, there is no contradiction.

[Female announcer] How is this Hungarian foreign policy, which is active in the West as well, seen within our alliance, asks Pal Feher, telephone number 168-994.

[Szuros] We act in harmony with our allies. We coordinate our policies. The maintenance of the process of detente and the continuation of East-West dialogue are our joint goals. Hungarian foreign policy fits perfectly into this framework. Our friends are well aware of our commitment to the alliance and the principles of our socialist foreign policy. Consequently, they have confidence in the usefulness of the contacts.

By the way, even though we are now in a more difficult period, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well are working intensively and actively to maintain and develop relations with the Western leaders, the correct Western partners.

[Male announcer] Several people have asked whether Janos Kadar is going to travel anywhere to the West in the near future.

[Szuros] Well, we do not yet have a final and coordinated plan of this nature. However, it is not out of the question, in fact it is likely that a Western trip like this will occur, at least one this year. Besides this, we are planning a visit by Comrade Janos Kadar to Yugoslavia in the near future. Thus, it is likely that he will visit this socialist country and conceivably, as I have mentioned, he will visit a Western country as well.

[Male announcer] Several listeners have raised the question -- and one can sense a certain amount of anxiety in the way they put it -- whether, as a result of our joining the IMF and the World Bank, we have had to make concessions which in some way would harm our social goals or interests.

[Szuros] No, and we will not do so in the future, either, even if someone attempted to force us. We will not abandon our social objectives, independence, and autonomy. No such demand or requirement has been made of us so far. It is well known that we have only taken steps up to now which we would have done even without being a member of the IMF. Therefore, the way I see it, we have not been harmed so far due to our joining these two specialist UN institutions. On the contrary, we have derived advantages, both in financial and political respects. In political terms, we have obtained certain advantages in the international arena but, naturally, the main advantages have been financial. Nor has it become a factor causing any disruptions in our economic contacts with the socialist countries. We have always taken great care to ensure this.

It is also a well-known fact that membership in the IMF and the World Bank requires the supply of information from the member-states. Well, our system of statistics and information was so open and comprehensive even earlier on that we have not had to make any considerable changes. To sum up, we have not had to make any concessions of the type referred to in the question. We will not make any concessions at the expense of our social progress, whether it were demanded by the IMF, a national bank, or a Western forum or institution of any other kind.

[Female announcer] We are slowly getting used to the fact that it is becoming a custom, not only in the shops, but also after political explanations are given, that people say: "This is all very nice, but how much will it cost us?" We have heard the question, for instance, from a brigade of the small engine and machinery factory of whether we are selling off Hungary to the West from a political standpoint in the interests of our economic relations.

[Szuros] No. Hungarian foreign policy pursued in the direction of the capitalist countries is a logical consequence of the general objectives of our foreign policy, as well as of our internal and domestic political line. These are based, of necessity, on an international activity that remains open in every direction and is designed to seek, maintain, and broaden contacts.

Therefore, we develop our economic and economic policy objectives in harmony with our political interests. Naturally, this is also connected to the situation that has become established in the world economy. It is well known that we are dependent on the international division of labor. The realization of the objectives of the Hungarian peoples economy, our living standards policy and our other economic goals and tasks are closely connected to our economic contacts with the capitalist countries. As I have already explained in the context of an earlier question, we are not abandoning our social interests. One can only make further progress in this field in the spirit of mutual advantages and mutual respect.

BRIEFS

DIGNITARIES ATTEND CUBAN RECEPTION -- Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- On the occasion of his country's national day, Jose Antonio Tabares, Cuban ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception in Budapest Monday. Present were Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Home Affairs Minister Istvan Horvath, Home Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar, Transport Minister Arpad Pullai, Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and other leading personalities of Hungarian political, social, economic and cultural life. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 20 Jan 84 LD]

JARUZELSKI SPEECH AT 25 JAN ZSMP CONFERENCE

AU301453 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27-29 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

["Text" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 25 January Warsaw Third National Conference of the Workers Aktivs of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP)]

[Text] Comrades, dear young friends: On behalf of the Central Committee and the party and government leadership I wish to extend to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your successful debates.

The discussion at this conference has been sharp and specific, which is a great virtue. We must always talk like that -- frankly and openly and without concealing problems, difficulties, and inadequacies. We must be always guided by the supreme good -- by socialist Poland. This is how I regard your statements and this is how we should interpret the intentions of the representatives of the party and government leadership who have taken a stand on the problems and demands raised by you here.

We have met for the first time at such a large conference since the memorable meeting in the Gdansk Olivia Hall last July. We often return to that meeting and to the atmosphere of those ideologically ardent debates, which have become an important sociopolitical fact.

That fact has proved that the young workers' vanguard is finding its place in the increasingly more effective comprehensive activities. Although the Olivia meeting was held not so long ago, the socialist organizations of Polish youth have covered a lot of ground since. Young workers have gradually acquired good experience, especially in plants, as attested to by the atmosphere of this conference.

Another thing is that we speak of the Olivia meeting in a meaningful and working manner. The observations and proposals then submitted have been carefully considered, have become the basis for many party and government undertakings, and have enriched the implementation of the ninth plenum resolutions, giving them a new stimulus.

Today, more than 2 years after the decision made on 13 December 1981, we can clearly see that the hopes of the adversaries of socialism that they might permanently attract young people to their views and actions have been decisively dashed.

In the past years young people were regarded as a generation that inherited that which their fathers had built in People's Poland. This truth is still alive and is acquiring a special color in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of our people's state. However, today we see you primarily as successors who continue to take responsibility for the further fate of the state and the people and for the shape of socialism in our fatherland and who wish to lose nothing of our historic achievements, to improve much of what is to be improved, and to achieve many things in a more effective and equitable way.

There are still many people who continue to ask: What will Poland do for me? Fortunately, there are more and more people who say: What can I do for Poland? It is they who through their attitudes and work provide the right answers and testimony insofar as the construction of socialist Poland, which is our common home, is concerned. If the enthusiasm, criticism, and radicalism of youth are all aligned in such a direction and if such thinking and activity are predominant, the Polish young people will effectively play their role in the relay race of generations. This is the party's policy with regard to young people's affairs. It was strongly stressed by the ninth party plenum.

At a recent Politburo session we noted that the ninth plenum resolution was being implemented in a most varied manner at various levels and in various communities.

Why is it that under similar conditions and the same legal enactments such different tactics are simultaneously employed to produce such varied examples? The answer is simple: Everything is determined by people -- by those who wield power and make decisions and by those who implement and solve specific problems. We must learn the necessary practical lessons from that. I am sure we will learn them.

Program for Improving Conditions for Young People's Careers

The Government Program for Improving Conditions for Young People's Careers is an integral part of the ninth plenum resolutions. This program was drawn up in close cooperation with the youth movement. The Government Presidium has twice discussed the implementation of the individual stages of the program's implementation.

Generally speaking, a typical legal-organizational infrastructure and programmatic and systems-type work are at a more advanced stage than is the state of their implementation. The following factors are primarily responsible for that: one, scanty material resources and the not always effective and consistent activities by the appropriate managing bodies; two, inadequate militancy, poor organization, and feeble initiative in exploiting the resources at hand.

This is true of young people as well.

Social psychology indicates that even a single person who is able to go against the current will achieve something despite a mood of frustration and will make the first step. Such a person is able to change the attitude of a group and even of an entire community.

At this point I would like to express respect and praise for all those young people who know how to cope with what is unpopular and difficult, who are capable of defending the idea they trust in, and who believe in the idea of socialist Poland.

I ardently ask you to be so militant and bold. In this you will enjoy the understanding, affection, and support of the party and government leadership.

The central and local state organizations have been instructed to create conditions for the militancy of youth organizations, especially for those initiatives with which the youth movement has come to the session of the Government Presidium. These initiatives are meant to help solve housing problems, improve the flow of goods to the market place, promote conservation and savings measures, develop farm production and living conditions in rural areas, and expedite many other socioeconomic measures. We discussed with the youth movement the concept of the present 3-year national socioeconomic plan, the plans for 1983 and 1984, as well as the austerity and anti-inflation programs. The question is to what extent members of youth organizations know that the government bodies asked for the opinions of their organizations and what these organizations did to popularize the plans adopted with their participation.

We will see that the views and proposals put forward by youth organizations are taken into consideration when the Politburo, the Council of Ministers, or the Government Presidium make their decisions. We will also convey the necessary suggestions and recommendations in this connection to the local bodies. At the same time, we count on your militancy, that is, primarily on your extensive participation in popularizing, implementing, and enforcing the decisions taken. This is our common cause.

We agree with the view brought up at this conference that young people should share in all structures of management and we are aware of the still existing inhibitions in this regard. We have not been able to adequately formulate the specific tasks resulting from the ninth party plenum for administration, management, foremen, brigadiers, and all who are in direct charge of young collectives of workers. Only some plants clearly defined the educational tasks for young workers. The interest in the matters of young people's advancement in line with the new principles of cadre policy is still not general. This must change!

The experience produced by the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution and the government program indicates that there is no royal road to solving youth problems and that it is not enough to devise, proclaim, or decree something. What we need is large-scale, painstaking work, which often earns no gratitude. It is only variety and an entire gamut of efforts that produce clearly tangible progress.

The infamous march backward, especially in our economy, is over, but major difficulties will be with us for some time to come. Work, thrift, discipline, the struggle against bad management and waste, and a militant exploitation of technological progress -- both the large-scale scientific one and the one expressed in rationalization, which should be the domain of the young people in particular -- are our best aces and an inexhaustible reserve. That is why we say: You young people are our hope and the largest reserve of socialist Poland.

For Socialist Renewal

Comrades, we have very great hopes of young people in the struggle for socialist renewal, which is a long and complicated process, one that encounters many obstacles. The ninth congress resolution assigned an active role to young people and their organizations. It is primarily young people who should be in the forefront of the efforts to purge our life from deformations, nonsense, and all kinds of evil, and to create and strengthen that which is Leninist and socialist. That is why we ask to what extent the young comrades in our party are champions of the ninth congress line, what they contribute to the implementation of the slogan "The same party, but not the same," and how militant they are in trade unions and workers self-management bodies.

A tremendous majority of young people in the party were for the congress resolutions. Unfortunately, they are still not fully committed to a militant and persevering implementation of these resolutions. The same can be said about the economic reform. One could assume that this reform is of special attraction for young people -- for their aspirations, ambitions, and resolve to improve things. Actually you have taken interesting initiatives in this regard. It is also a good thing that this conference has devoted so much attention to the economic reform. I would like to add to Minister Baka's exhaustive statement that it is unfortunate that in many enterprises the vanguard of those who continue to implement the economic reform does not include the youngest workers. This should change!

Young friends, young people are by nature interested in culture in the same way they are interested in athletics or touring. However, there are many clubs and houses of culture that are inactive, neglected, and locked up, or that just hobble along. The number of amateur groups has diminished. Those groups that are still active very seldom include young people. We hear that some say that little money is available for culture and that there are few cinemas, clubs, and common rooms. This is true, but let us begin with exploiting what has been tested in practice. In the present situation it is useless to just wait for something to turn up.

Young people themselves must repair what is defective, open up what is closed, and set going what is inactive. The same can be said about many problems of physical training.

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR should provide an effective stimulus for young people to demonstrate their cultural interests, artistic skills, and athletic prowess. Take these issues into your own hands.

As a rule young people are militant and combative when they are among their own comrades. However, their militancy is not always present at party, trade union, and self-management meetings, as attested to inter alia by the party's accountability-election campaign and, unfortunately, by the composition of party authorities. That is why, as soon as that campaign is over, we will use the solutions that make it possible to commit more representatives of youth organizations to the mainstream of party life and, especially, to include young comrades in the problem commissions of all party cells. We expect that you will suggest those representatives who will be wise and militant champions of your affairs and not just mere representatives.

The appeal that the young should be elected to and be members of authorities is especially topical. Elections are approaching, and, as you know, elections are a period of political struggle. This means that there is an opportunity for you to join the political struggle as people used to join it years ago to defend people's power and to strengthen socialism in Poland. The coming political struggle will be a great test and a typically revolutionary task for your generation.

It would be bad if we agreed to the views asserting themselves in some communities that there is a struggle between generations. There is no such struggle and should not be in socialist Poland. What there is and will be is rivalry [rywalizacja] between generations. As an expression of a nonantagonistic contradiction, this rivalry can be a source of progress and development. The point is to demonstrate in practice who is better and who achieves better results. It is extremely important in this connection that criticism generated by young people should go hand in hand with self-criticism because criticism without self-criticism is one-sided and morally defective.

I think that we older party members have the right to view the problem in just this way because our party, guided by Leninist precepts, has exercised courage and honest self-criticism and, above all, has drawn the necessary conclusions from it. It continues to follow these conclusions along the road mapped out by the ninth party congress. At the same time, we know that the weaknesses of your organization are our weaknesses. It is obvious that the consolidation of youth unions cannot precede the consolidation of the party itself. The consolidation of party ranks and of the ranks of the socialist youth unions must proceed on the same plane, along the same ideological road, and at an ever increasing rate.

Consolidating Youth Unions

Dear friends, you have asked whether the party can count on young people. This is the same as asking whether Poland can count on the future.

We have found ourselves at a moment of history at which our country's position and future will be determined for many years to come. That is why socialist Poland must be strong. An economically weak, shaky, and unstable Poland would have no future.

We are waging the struggle to implement a different scenario, one which will cover entire decades of your life. It is and must be your scenario and your program. Young people should not, must not, be taken in by the vulgar propaganda which has ridiculed whatever is socialist for the past 40 years. In many respects we are still on the defensive vis-a-vis the massive activities of Western propaganda and vis-a-vis its lies, concealments, and common impudence.

Young people are not a separate segment of our community. They are not isolated from the situation in the family or school. The devastation in their awareness was accomplished in two stages, so to speak. It was accomplished in the seventies when they were seduced by the ideal of consumerism and then, mainly and actually during the recent past period when the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces launched a frontal attack. Overcoming the detrimental results of that attack calls for a resolute struggle and enormous patience. We need both because we know that young people's views and moods are fickle and susceptible to various emotions. It is worth recalling that the history of the people who changed their attitudes, came over to our side of the barricades, and have stayed on our side up to this day is the basic chapter of our 40th socialist anniversary. That is why it is necessary to see and understand the personality of the young people around you. If many of them are not or are as yet not on our side, the frequent reason for this is that we have been unable to win them over to our truth by virtue of the irrefutable facts and profound and accurate arguments. This shows up the shortcomings of the ideological-educational work done by the organizations, institutions, and persons who bear the duty of promoting young people's personality and education in the spirit of the ideals of socialism.

Nothing is worse for a young person than when he becomes engulfed in pessimism and apathy, which amounts to a particularly acute crippling of the young generation. As a result, the young are deprived of what is best in them, that is, what represents our national assets -- energy, zeal, and enthusiasm.

It is necessary for every young person to be convinced that he will live only and always in a socialist Poland. That is why he will harm his fatherland and primarily himself if he does not share with conviction and zest in the construction of socialist Poland. Our adversaries continue to hope that young people's thinking can be distorted, and this is why they are promoting the "theory of the long march," which we should call what it really is: efforts to spread ideological and intellectual poison, to sow pessimism, and to incite to passivity. Youth aktivs must make this perfectly clear to your colleagues in your organization and at work.

Poland Is an Element of Socialist Community

We must not let the passing 40-year period be falsified. The achievements of the past 40 years have been created by all our people, who have continued along the road traced by the communists in cooperation with other progressive forces and the political left wing. One must not erase from one's memory something that has been built and rebuilt by our people. It is good that the ZSMP continues to encourage the young to think about that 40-year period and to tighten ties with the older generations, the participants in the liberation struggles, and the builders of People's Poland. It is good that it continues to organize marches along the trails of the historical truth of socialism in Poland, because such actions help us to better realize that we do not have to be ashamed of socialist Poland's achievements despite our present troubles and difficulties.

This is also extremely important in the context of the current international situation. Not all of us fully realize how serious this situation is. This applies especially to young people. Peace is being threatened. It is our patriotic duty to intensify the defense of its bases.

Our country's present difficult problems have been made by the enemy part and parcel of the struggle against the world of socialism. That is why our efforts to overcome our difficulties are more than our internal affair and our national duty. They are also our most specific contribution to the cause of peace.

Poland will never be a "Trojan horse." It will be a strong and reliable element of the socialist community. In this connection we must stress once again that our efforts to overcome our crisis have been and are being supported by our friends -- by the socialist countries, and especially, the USSR, whose fraternal help we have received in the past on various occasions.

This gathering includes young people coming from Wroclaw, Szczecin, Gdansk -- from the western territories of the PPR. The PPR is your sole fatherland. The lands where you come from are our common lands. That is why we must not forget that the forces that expect that a weak Poland may become a bargaining counter and an argument in favor of a cause that is alien and hostile to us are rearing their heads. We must not supply them with such pretexts. We will not supply them.

Comrades, I know how painful the problem of housing construction is. I became aware of it once again when I listened to your speeches. Minister Kukuryka has discussed it at length. All I want to say for the moment is that we will do our best to improve the housing situation.

However, we must not promise rapid and radical improvements, because they are simply impossible. We do not want to mislead you.

Still, various unjustified difficulties and unexploited possibilities in the area of housing construction represent the fat we can tap. That is why we must rapidly eliminate those difficulties and fully exploit those possibilities. You have been encouraged to come to the next meeting and to make your proposals. I think that the next few years metaphorically speaking, will prove to be, a better round of the fight to improve the housing situation.

An Affluent, Healthy, and Clean Home

We have great hopes that you will increasingly participate in combating all kinds of pathological manifestations, with profiteering at the head. You are right when you say that you are being irritated by the greed, dishonesty, and rapacity of the neobourgeois and small-capitalist sector. Your irritation clearly confirms your class identity.

We will tighten all available legal measures to counter and combat all forms of crime. But the militia, the prosecuting bodies, the Supreme Chamber of Control, treasury bodies, and operational groups are unable to do everything by themselves. We need genuine and active help from all our people. In particular, we place great hopes in you. We count on the sensitivity, uncompromising attitudes, and integrity of the young generation.

We also want such activities to be an outlet for the revolutionary character of your present tasks and for the resolve to promote socialist renewal by methods young people are able to understand.

At this point it is worth recalling the words of a poet who at a tragic time of our people's history said: "Let our home be poor as long as it is clean after it has been rebuilt from ashes."

We do not want our home to be poor. It should be more and more affluent. At the same time, it is our ardent wish that our home is healthy and clean.

Great responsibility has revolved on your organization, the only one among the socialist youth unions that is based on and is a rallying point for many young workers of the workers class, which is the leading and decisive force of our people and which is represented by our party.

Your work will to a great extent determine the image, convictions, and attitudes of Polish workers. Take every possible action to promote the ideological and patriotic upbringing of the young generation. Be consistent advocates of our socialist cause. Be always with the party and let it be guided by its Marxist-Leninist ideological inspiration. You can always count on the party to be with you. Be sure that you and the party are linked bu ideological unity and by a joint historic task -- the construction of socialist Poland's future.

In this connection I wish to stress a key issue such as the moral-political unity of the youth movement and youth organizations that profess the principles of socialism -- the ZSMP, the ZMW, the Polish Scout Union, and the Association of Polish Students.

All these organizations have one top aim -- socialism. The variety of communities and the diversity of methods of activity must and should not be a devisive factor. It would be a good thing if the entire youth movement put forward a joint election accord. We also think that the draft law on youth could become a crucial element of establishing contacts and cooperation with persons of the same age during the election campaign.

Dear young friends, the generation of your mothers and fathers who helped to build the foundations of People's Poland is gradually retiring to enjoy a deserved rest. Let us remember that when they began their labors they were surrounded by the ruins of towns and villages, by fallow lands full of mines, by idle plants, and by a poor and backward country.

I believe that in the same way as 40 years ago the stimulus given by workers and your predecessors was of decisive significance so now you, young workers, representatives of other communities, and ZSMP members, will worthily tackle the tasks of the future and will lead others by your examples.

I wish you success in this task and in your work for our socialist fatherland -- for Poland.

SECRETARIES ADDRESS VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

AU311652 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 27 January on page 2 carries a 400-word report on the speech of Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary, delivered at the Ciechanow Voivodship PZPR Accountability Conference on 26 January, and on 28/29 January on page 6 it carries two reports presenting the speeches of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner (2,000 words), and Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary (600 words), delivered at the Katowice and Krosno accountability conferences, respectively, on 27 January.

The report on Swirgon's Ciechanow speech begins by his summing up the achievements of the past, which were based on the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. However, the reason why the crisis is enduring so long, according to Swirgon, is that "our difficulties coincided with the crisis phenomena in the capitalist world. The West is trying to make Poland's problems a feature of its ideological, political, and economic confrontation with socialism. The fact that Poland did not become the Lebanon of Europe was thanks to our party." He is then reported to have discussed the elections for the people's councils, the tasks facing the youth, and called for the revival of cultural life. He also touched on economic matters.

The report on Messner's Katowice speech begins by his summing up the party's activity during the last 2 1/2 years. "Many changes have come about in this period," he says and, "many young people with a relatively short record of party work joined us."

His speech is mainly concerned with economic matters in which he has noted some improvements. "Today, on the threshold of the second year of the 1983-85 year plan, we have recorded the first increase in our national income in 4 years." He explains that a socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 is now being worked out to combat the ills of the past: "It is not possible to instantly eliminate the wrongs that have been mounting for years and that were aggravated in 1980 and 1981." He says that "the crisis will be overcome by restoring economic equilibrium." Pay must be worked out on a work-wages ratio and prices must be adjusted. "Prices are one of the most important conditions for restoring economic equilibrium," and "we must perfect the way we manage our property," he says. "Our aims are better economic integration in the CEMA framework, increasing our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and our priority task -- to develop our party contacts with the CPSU and other parties of fraternal countries." Messner is reported to have concluded his speech by thanking the participants for the results of their party work "on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski."

The report on Michalek's speech, to farmers in the sub-Carpathian Mountain region of Krosno, states that he sums up the past by saying that "August was necessary, because it was a justified protest by the workers class, showed us our mistakes, and taught us that we have to emerge from this 'woe' ourselves." The main problem today, he notes, is prices and inflation. "We have grown accustomed to blaming everything on prices because it is easier that way," he says. In relation to the food economy, Michalek is reported to have "stressed that the joint 11th plenum of the PZPR and the ZSL consolidated the worker-peasant alliance. The peasant and the workers live from the work done by their own hands and do not exploit anyone. This is why the basic feature of our political system, as expressed in the PPR Constitution, is the permanence of the separate peasant family farm." Not everyone can be guaranteed mechanization at the present time, he says. The farmers still have much to do because they have not "previously achieved any significant agricultural specialization that suits the soil and climatic conditions they work in." Michalek concludes with an appeal: "Every party member must be where things are worse, where things are not going well to prevent them from happening."

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON AMNESTY LAW

AU301140 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jan 84 p 4

[Interview given by Deputy Prosecutor General Henryk Pracki to an unidentified PAP reporter: "The Amnesty Has Fulfilled Its Task"; date and place not given]

[Text] PAP: The Amnesty Law came into force 6 months ago. Over 20,000 people have taken advantage of it. To what extent have its goals been reached?

Pracki: Last year's Amnesty Law was passed at a time when martial law had been lifted and when the country's sociopolitical and economic life was stabilizing. The amnesty was designed to enhance this stabilization process, enabling citizens who had committed political offenses to join in normal, active life. The amnesty was also designed to eradicate the existing divisions in society and further remove the obstacles on the road to national accord. This determined the nature of the amnesty, which has not been extended to common crime this time, especially not to criminal and economic offenses.

One can also say with full certainty that the sociopolitical aims of the amnesty connected with its successful implementation have been reached. Public life has been further normalized. There are no serious breaches of the public order. Society's consolidation around the program of socialist renewal and its overcoming of the crisis has become more and more evident.

The amnesty has met with great enthusiasm in society, which has supported the law's general principles, and the implementation of the law has been accompanied by universal interest going far beyond those persons taking direct advantage of the amnesty. The efficient action connected with pardons and the rapid implementation of the law's principles deserve attention. Public opinion has been regularly informed about this. Therefore, the amnesty has been carried out under society's constant control, as it were.

PAP; Exactly how many people have taken advantage of the amnesty and how many of these committed offenses and misdemeanors for political purposes?

Pracki: Altogether, the amnesty has been applied to 21,571 persons. The 30-day deadline set in the law for the release of those in prison and in custody has been maintained. However, most people were released well before this deadline. The amnesty has been applied to 3,666 perpetrators of political offenses. Of these, 730 have been released from imprisonment or from other forms of punishment, and the sentences of 130 have been halved. Criminal proceedings have been waived in relation to 1,674 persons.

The amnesty has contained a feature enabling persons to avoid criminal responsibility if they admit to their criminal activity.

Extending the deadline for giving oneself up until the end of this year has meant that a total of 1,132 persons, including 147 women, 61 students, and 661 workers, have reported to investigating bodies and also to Polish diplomatic representations. By making voluntary statements that they have ceased their criminal activity and by stating the nature, time, and place of the offense, these people have "settled their accounts" with the law. No criminal proceedings at all have been started against these persons, and any proceedings that had already started have been waived with no criminal consequences whatsoever for them.

PAP: Has the amnesty also involved perpetrators of misdemeanors committed against the background of social conflicts or for political motives?

Pracki: The Amnesty Law has been applied to 1,138 perpetrators of this type of offense. They have been forgiven and their offenses allowed to fade from memory. The remainder of those taking advantage of the amnesty are unintentional perpetrators of offenses, with the exception of those who did so in a drunken state and persons who had been granted conditional parole earlier.

PAP: Can an amnesty be rescinded?

Pracki: The Amnesty Law stipulates that if a person granted amnesty commits a similar offense up to the end of 1985, his amnesty will be withdrawn. In such a case, the criminal proceedings that were previously waived are resumed, and any previously-waived sentence will be applied anew, regardless of whether or not the offender is guilty of the new offense. Investigating bodies have not noted any such cases so far. This is additional confirmation that the goals of this important act are being reached.

PAP: The deadline for voluntarily giving oneself up has expired. What will happen if a person for various reasons decides to give himself up now?

Pracki: Unfortunately, such persons can no longer count on completely avoiding responsibility, which is what the Amnesty Law guaranteed them. However, taking into account the possibility of such cases, I wish to assure you that voluntarily reporting to an investigating body and revealing the offense committed is always -- in accordance with the law in force -- regarded as a mitigating circumstance.

ZLP HOLDS FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MEETING 25 JANUARY

AU301458 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Jan 84 p 4

[Report signed "GON"]

[Text] During a 25 January press conference for foreign journalists organized by the Polish Writers Union [ZLP], ZLP Chairman Halina Auderska said that over 500 people have already joined the union. Jerzy Jesionowski, member of the ZLP Main Board Presidium, also took part in the talks.

The union's representatives said that the union is already a majority union after 2 and ½ months of existence.

Halina Auderska also spoke about the process that has been commenced of reestablishing former close contacts with similar creative organizations in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Romania as a result of proposals for bilateral agreements submitted to the ZLP. The Soviet Union has also extended an invitation for two groups of Polish writers to take part in three great symposiums dedicated to the work of Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz in connection with the 100th anniversary of his birth. These symposiums will take place in Kiev, Kalnik (Iwaszkiewicz's birthplace), and Moscow. At the end of the USSR visit, H. Auderska said, a cooperation agreement between both national writers unions will be signed. It will permit an exchange of holders of scholarships and the organization of joint meetings and symposiums.

After this short presentation of the facts connected with the ZLP's emergence and its activity so far, H. Auderska and J. Jesionowski replied to questions from journalists. Here are some of them:

Is publishing three books abroad and not in Poland a satisfactory condition for obtaining ZLP membership? How are the new union's authorities disposed toward Polish writers living abroad? How many writers are there in Poland right now who are opposed to the ZLP? (from the American agency UPI)

[Answer] We do not expect to accept writers who have non-Polish passports or who are active abroad. There are over 150 of these. They have settled down abroad as university lecturers, or else they work for the Paris KULTURA or for Free Europe or the BBC. We cannot regard these people as Polish writers.

As far as the writers opposition in Poland is concerned, it is difficult to give any number. There is a certain group, however, and quite a large one at that, which is not opposed to the government or the ZLP at all but which unites with writers who are opposed as a result of pressure from the latter group, and which does not wish to join the union.

Can writers who are publishing at home and abroad at the same time join the ZLP? Can writers who do not belong to the union make use of literary clubs and restaurants? (from the West German agency DPA)

[Answer] If a writer is publishing both here and in other places and if he publishes works that are either false or malicious, then he cannot belong to our union. However, we place no obstacles to union membership for those who publish their works in Poland first and then abroad.

As far as the use of literary clubs and restaurants by writers who are non-members of the ZLP is concerned, they can use these facilities after payment of an admission fee to a restaurant or accommodation fee at a club.

You have said that the union has a large membership. Why do writers of such caliber as Lem, Konwicki, and Sadowska not belong to the ZLP? (from the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG)

[Answer] Lem is abroad right now, and when he returns he may be accepted under special procedure. As far as Konwicki is concerned, he has not applied and we do not insist he do so. However, Mrs Sadowska is so much against joining because of the death of her son [Grzegorz Przemyk] that we do not suppose she will want to join the ZLP. I can understand this. I wish to affirm that there is a lot of pressure on many of our colleagues not to join. They receive very disgusting letters. I am ashamed that colleagues of mine are using such methods.

It is said that the union's reestablishment is meant to be a departure from the philosophy of "holy cows" or "white blemishes," but I somehow fail to see an avalanche of works on the Poznan June [1956], March 1968, or the current crisis. Neither are there any works in the genre of "Washington -- Behind Closed Doors" speaking about the backstage scenes of the Beirut, Gomulka, and Gierek administrations. Maybe you know about a wave of such works? What is the union doing to encourage such creativity? (from a representative of the Polish press abroad)

[Answer] This matter is not up to the ZLP, but to the conscience and common sense of every writer. I have not herd of any book being planned concerning, for example, martial law. However, as you know, there was the film "Man of Iron," which is really a sequel to "Man of Marble." Except for Wajda, obviously no one has yet decided to produce a synthesis of recent history, and I myself am not writing about these matters because I still do not know all the features that make Poland the way it is and not some other way.

JARUZELSKI GREETS NOWA HUTA COMBINE WORKERS

LD010053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Events connected with the 30th anniversary of the metallurgical combine named after Lenin took place in the large district of Krakow, Nowa Huta. In the course of a formal meeting, a letter to the combine's work force from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was read out.

The letter says: We are familiar with the difficult problems, whose solution depends on the further successful development of the combine and the city. As far as possible the party and the government will assist in modernizing your plant and in improving the work forces' living conditions.

Wojciech Jaruzelski sent words of recognition and gratitude to the entire work force, wishing them satisfaction with well discharged duties toward the fatherland.

ZSMP NATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS ASSESSED

LD011104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting of the Main Board Presidium of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) devoted discussion to assessing the situation with regard to young workers and to the conclusions emerging from the third national conference of the ZSMP worker aktiv. The answers to questions posed by the organization's authorities during the conference, prepared by the appropriate departments of the main board, were accepted. It was also recognized that extending activity among students at technical schools and factory training schools is a fundamental task.

GLEMP URGES PRIESTS TO CURB POLITICAL RHETORIC

LD312353 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Primate Cardinal Glemp has appealed to some priests who in their sermons particularly concentrate on the current political and social issues to be more moderate. According to AFP he has recently had private talks with (?three) such priests. The cardinal also stressed that it is necessary to avoid unnecessary clashes between the Church and the state.

TU, WORKER ORGANIZATIONS WARNED AGAINST RIVALRY

AU301757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 84 p 4

[Commentary signed "(LEG)": "Two Bodies"]

[Text] I recently heard several trade unionist aktivists' opinions in which, instead of speaking of the need to establish cooperation between themselves and workers' self-management bodies, of the benefits of close and mutual contacts, the need to define the forms and forums on which cooperation between trade unions and these bodies should take place, they generally undermined the sense behind such cooperation. By casting doubts on the very idea of creating workers' self-management bodies or even by completely opposing it, trade unions argue that a strong trade union with decisive rights that cooperates with other social and political organizations at the plant, as well as with the administration, is sufficient.

Others pointed to the unequal powers that both organizations are armed with, and this, it is their feeling, puts trade unions in an inferior position compared to that of self-management bodies. Self-management bodies, they said, have the right to adopt resolutions that, as practice has shown us, decide things, while a trade union can only offer its opinion on a given subject. And their opinions are treated in various ways: They can be listened to -- or not.... We must start by making changes to the law on trade unions and then it will be easier to achieve better cooperation.

Still other unionists complained that aktivists are treading on the authority of the self-management bodies, into a sphere of activities that has traditionally been ascribed to the trade union movement, because they consider themselves representatives of the entire work force while the union is the representative of only a part of it. This is, of course, a false statement and we must say that here the unionists are in the right. There are considerably more complaints like this from each side than those just mentioned.

Neither they nor the opinions I have cited above affect the cooperation or the mutual relations between trade unions and workers' self-management bodies, as can be evidenced by the positive examples. Definite and beneficial cooperation is developing in many work plants in the framework of the agreements that have been drawn up between these two bodies. The results of this cooperation are joint consultations on matters that are important to the work force and the plant, such as the joint preparation of new incentive systems and the confirmation of economic plans and so forth. The rule in these cases is not to look at the legislative area of authority of both organizations, or to interpret the law in such a way as to make it beneficial only for one side, but to act in a way that is in keeping with that body's definite conditions.

Both these democratic bodies give the workers the chance to express themselves on their own issues, and if trade unionists and self-management body aktivists want to retain the real workers' nature of their organizations, as well as satisfy the rightful ambitions and demands of the work forces who are aware of their roles as co-managers of their work plants, then they must work together in the interests of the entire work force. If "competition" is misconceived then neither the influence nor the regard held by either side will increase, nor will any of the goals they set themselves in their statutes, because it simply weakens them.

COMPARISON OF BARCIKOWSKI'S 26 JAN SEJM SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 27 January on page 3 carries the speech given by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR parliamentary body, at the 26 January Sejm session. The TRYBUNA LUDU version has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service version published in the Polish section of the 27 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G 405, revealing the following variations:

Page G 4, paragraph one, penultimate line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...not be hampered. This will be adopted if the Sejm spreads out these measures to span the election schedule. (new paragraph) These measures have ... (changing wording)

Page G 5, last paragraph, penultimate line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...system of government. The imposition of martial law thwarted the activities that had already been embarked upon and were aimed against the Sejm. In its activities, the Sejm confirmed the great role it was playing as a legislative body in the renewal process as well as in overcoming the crisis. In the name of the common good of the Polish people the house should continue these activities until new elections.... (providing words during transmission break)

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR ASSESSED

AU311453 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28/29 Jan 84 p 1

[Article signed "T.B.": "A Reliable Partner"]

[Text] Recalling the place and role of the Soviet Union in our country's economic relations with abroad would be a truism. The fact that the Soviet Union accounts for over one-third of Polish foreign trade speaks for itself. Regardless of the size of the turnover, however, the structure of the trade is extremely important.

The USSR is the chief supplier of basic materials for the Polish economy. In the case of such commodities as natural gas, crude oil, and iron ore, imports from the Soviet Union are our basic source of supplies. That means that the functioning of the most important parts of our national economy depends on steady supplies from the USSR.

The meaning of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has been enhanced by the situation in which Poland has found itself after the imposition of various restrictions against our country by the NATO states. The ban on credits coupled with difficulties with foreign currency influx connected with Polish exports to capitalist markets has resulted in the danger that in many cases the production of some goods may be halted. For example, were it not for increased imports of cotton from the USSR, we would probably have to shut down many textile plants temporarily. Here one cannot fail to note that the Soviet Union has sometimes supplied goods to Poland even though at the same time the Soviet Union itself has been importing goods payable in convertible currency. This applies to cotton and also to grain.

The 1984 trade protocol between Poland and the USSR signed in Moscow on 26 January envisages a further growth in turnover. Imports from the USSR will rise by 7 percent, whereas our exports to that country will rise by 13.9 percent. Despite a higher growth in exports than imports, there will still be a trade balance deficit for Poland valued at approximately 700 million transfer rubles. The Soviet Union has granted Poland a long-term loan for this amount, based on favorable conditions.

According to the protocol Poland will purchase from the USSR this year almost 15 million metric tons of crude oil and crude oil derivatives, 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 7.7 million metric tons of iron ore, 1.35 million metric tons of pig iron, 150 thousand metric tons of cellulose, 61 thousand metric tons of paper and cardboard, 112 thousand metric tons of cotton, 53 thousand metric tons of aluminium, and 120 thousand metric tons of ammonia.

The Polish economy's needs for many of the above-mentioned materials is even greater. But in some cases greater supplies are impossible for objective reasons; for example the capacity of the present gas pipeline does not permit an increase in the supply of natural gas. Only the construction of a new natural gas transmission system along the route Kobryn-Sokolow Podlaski-Warsaw with a branch leading to Pulawy will permit extra imports of natural gas to the tune of 6 billion cubic meters, in other words double the current level of supplies.

One must also remember that it will be difficult to expect increased imports of many raw materials, especially liquid fuels, from the USSR in the coming years. A decrease in Soviet reserves coupled with increased needs by the Soviet economy means that it could be difficult to maintain the level of supplies up to now. Faced with this situation, although the level of imports from the USSR foreseen in the 1984 trade protocol does not fully meet the Polish economy's needs, one should regard these imports as a special form of aid for our country in an exceptionally difficult period.

Supplies from the USSR this year will also include many important items not on the list of raw materials. Of these, one should mention that 11,500 agricultural tractors, other agricultural machines, lathes, computer equipment, and heavy trucks. These are very important for our national economy. In the case of lathes and other machines and equipment, the supplies from the USSR somewhat ease the depreciation of fixed capital in our industry.

The supply of durable consumer goods from the USSR is important for our market. These will include refrigerators, color televisions, radios, watches, and bicycles. Poland is the largest recipient of Soviet market goods, which by the way are well known in our country. What is important here is that more and more of these goods are appearing among imports from the USSR.

As far as our exports to the USSR are concerned, however, over 60 percent of the value of these exports consists of machines and equipment. We are supplying building and road machines, lathes, fixtures for complete buildings, various kinds of electronic equipment including computer technology, and also vehicles (chiefly delivery vehicles).

The market situation in Poland means that it has been necessary to further reduce exports of some market commodities, especially textiles. Understanding our difficulties the Soviet Union has agreed to this. However, one should remember that if we wish to continue a trade structure with the USSR that is very favorable for our economy, we will eventually have to offer more market goods.

The history of Polish-Soviet economic relations clearly shows that our Eastern neighbor is a reliable partner. It has helped us more than once during the most difficult times. Today also, during the overcoming of the deep socioeconomic crisis in our country, the tightening of the ties between the Polish and USSR national economies is yet another confirmation of this reliable partnership.

PSI SENATOR COMMENTS ON VISIT, DISCUSSIONS

LD311107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Sejm, a delegation of Italian Socialist [PSI] senators stayed in Poland between 26 and 29 January. During their stay in Warsaw and Krakov the Italian parliamentarians met leading representatives of our political life, including Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski; Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the PZPR parliamentary group; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski; and Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

Senator Fabio Fabbri, the leader of the group of socialist senators, was asked by our reporter to comment on the visit.

[Begin Fabbri recording in Italian, followed by superimposed translation] This is the first official visit to Poland by parliamentarians of our PSI. This initiative arises from our desire to find out for ourselves about Polish reality, which is more spoken about in our country. The purpose of the visit is thus to learn, to broaden knowledge and to hold a dialogue. Our presence here means that the dialogue has begun. During meetings with representatives of the authorities and parliamentarians, we presented our point of view on Polish matters. We have not hidden the concern and feelings of the Italian public for Poland's recent problems. We expressed our wish that national agreement would be arrived at as soon as possible between all forces of the Polish public so as to effectively eliminate all occurrances of tension in which the public has recently lived.

During our meetings with the minister of foreign affairs, the Sejm deputy speaker [as heard] and the chairman of the PZPR parliamentary group, we openly related our feelings and listened to the point of view of the other party with attention. We are very happy with the friendliness with which we were received, the replies made to difficult questions, and the willingness to debate mutual stances and to listen attentively to our point of view on Polish matters. All meetings were very interesting. A meeting held in the seat of the Episcopate with Church authorities was extremely beneficial toward understanding the current complex situaton in Poland.

We hope these initial meetings will serve to liven bilateral contacts, but the outcome of the dialogue depends on both parties. We expressed our wish, in view of our interest in Polish issues, to receive positive replies to certain issues touched upon by us. We are not motivated by any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, but as parliamentarians we wished to convey the genuine feelings and assessments of our working society and the Italian public.

Our president, Sandro Pertini, believes the world has now become one settlement [osada]. Everything is connected in the contemporary world, so it is only natural that Poles can speak about Italian and European issues, while Italians are interested in what takes place in Poland. It is our wish that the internal situation of the two countries and the international situation will develop positively, will favor detente, and will thus make the threat of war less likely. We are convinced that internal calm serves international detente. [end recording]

GROMYKO ADDRESSES WORKERS; ENDS VISIT

Ceausescu-Gromyko Talks Resume

AU311815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the USSR party-government delegation led by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, resumed this morning at the RCP Central Committee headquarters. The talks were attended by members of the two delegations.

During the talks, the sides exchanged detailed views on certain topical international issues and on strengthening Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration at an international level to support the struggle to halt the aggravation of the international situation, bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and resume and consolidate the course of the policy of detente, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Gromyko Visits Factory

AU311944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/1/1984 -- On January 31, the USSR party and governmental delegation, led by A.A. Gromyko, paid a visit to the "23 August" Enterprise in Bucharest, one of the most prominent units of the machine-building industry in Romania. During the visit, the guests were accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, Miu Dobrescu, Ion Totu, and Stefan Andrei.

The delegation met members of the working people's committee in that enterprise and visited production sectors of the works.

A.A. Gromyko, as well as the other members of the Soviet delegation, showed great interest in and were appreciative of the modern manufacturing processes and of the way in which production is organized.

Oprea, Gromyko Speak

AU312157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2140 GMT 31 Jan 84

["Romanian-Soviet Friendship Meeting in Bucharest" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/1/1984 -- In concluding the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation in the morning of January 31 at the "23 August" metallurgical works in Bucharest, a meeting devoted to the Romanian-Soviet friendship took place at the works' club.

In his address made at the meeting, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, said:

The Romanian visit of the Soviet delegation, the interview and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu are yet another expression of our friendship and multilateral collaboration.

The relations of close collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, the speaker went on, are based on the community of social system, the common fundamental goals and aspirations, the lasting principles of solidarity, full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance.

We note with satisfaction that the bilateral economic cooperation proceeds with good results, the USSR being the first commercial partner of Romania. Our countries cooperate on basis of full equality and mutual advantage, in the building of economic units both in Romania and in the Soviet Union, the cultural and artistic, touristic exchanges have expanded and the cooperation in other domains of mutual interest has intensified.

Then, the speaker stressed that Romania firmly works for the lessening of tension in international life, for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the settlement only by negotiations of the major issues facing mankind, for the resumption of the policy of detente and observance of all peoples' independence.

Remembering that the RCP and Romanian state have steadily focussed their activity on the continuous development of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration with all socialist states, with the neighbouring socialist countries first of all, Gheorghe Oprea said: In this framework, a special role is played by the development of the relations with our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Romania actively participates in the development of the bilateral collaboration with the socialist countries, also promoting multilateral relations within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Our country develops the collaboration with all Warsaw Treaty participating states, with the other socialist countries. We consider that the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity, the development of new type relations among them, are of great political importance in the complex international conditions of today, being of a nature to help increasing the socialist countries' prestige the world over, to enhancing their influence, the influence of socialism in general.

Gheorghe Oprea presented the principles his country laid at the foundation of the relations with the other states of the world, also recalling that Romania considered that the fundamental issue of international life now was to curb the escalation of the nuclear arming.

Romania, he said, will further act firmly for halting the very dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe, for ensuring peace, for the peaceful settlement of all conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Central America and other regions, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order, for strengthening the UN role, for the development of the collaboration among all states of the world.

The Soviet chief delegate, A.A. Gromyko showed that the interviews and talks they had during the visit with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and with other Romanian leading cadres offer possibilities for a new evaluation of everything achieved in various domains of the Soviet-Romanian collaboration, and to look into a series of concrete problems regarding its further development. During this visit due attention is also paid to the exchange of opinions on certain topical problems of the contemporary international life.

At present our collaboration keeps developing continuously in the most varied domains -- political and economic, cultural and scientific. We speak up for further strengthening of this collaboration.

Pointing out the importance of the collaboration within the CMEA, the speaker highlighted it to contribute to the implementation of the economic strategy of the CMEA-member countries, both to the interest of each of them and to that of the socialist countries in general.

Highlighting that the preservation of peace is a problem becoming more and more stringent consequent to the serious complications in the international situation and to the growing danger of war, A.A. Gromyko further said:

The siting of American nuclear missiles in Europe has led to a sudden worsening of the political climate, to tightening of the military confrontation, not just in Europe. The fact can be said that the U.S. Administration undermined the Geneva negotiations whose goal was a limitation and substantial curbing of the nuclear weapons. The governments of those NATO states in whose territories the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are fielded are also fully responsible for this. While following the policy promoted by Washington they work against the will of their own peoples. The fact can be expected that in due time these peoples blame those politicians and those circles that must be held responsible for this.

After referring to the USSR retaliatory measures, A.A. Gromyko said: The Soviet Union further declares for a constructive, mutually acceptable solution to be found for the issues of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe and for the issues of the nuclear weapons in general, with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. We shall take all real opportunities to achieve an understanding precisely against this new base. The Soviet Union is ready to solve the problem of the nuclear armaments in Europe as between equal parties. He quoted from the answers made by Yu.V. Andropov several days ago for the PRAVDA, according to which the USA and NATO have to show readiness to return to the situation existing before the siting of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

We will appreciate the sincerity of the U.S. and NATO intentions in the dialogue with us on this problem and on others according to their concrete actions, A.A. Gromyko went on adding:

At present, Washington pretends to have noticed only now for the first time the Soviet Union's readiness for dialogue, for negotiations. For, we have always declared for negotiations, for seeking out peaceful solutions to the disputed issues, to the most acute ones first of all, which regard the nuclear weapons. The Soviet leadership has however stressed always that it is not apparent dialogue and negotiations, not deception of people, but honest dialogue and negotiations that are needed. Washington must change its policy and, instead of the course of confrontation and force, it must follow the course to understanding, to considering mutual relations, to peace.

Just like before, the Soviet leadership is sure that possibilities exist for a serious examination and settlement of international issues, no matter how grave and complicated. It is essential that the other party, too, approach them in due sense of responsibility.

Referring to the Stockholm conference where "the Soviet Union together with its allies have launched important initiatives", A.A. Gromyko stated: If the Western nuclear powers committed themselves, the way we propose, not to be the first to use the nuclear weapon, if the NATO states answered the Warsaw Treaty countries initiative not to use in general the military force one against the other, then the confidence and security in Europe and even in the world would be substantially enhanced.

The Soviet Union is also ready, in view of developing the corresponding provisions in the Helsinki Final Act, to start drafting additional measures of confidence in the military domain, by far more important due to their character and by far wider by their scope.

The success of the Stockholm conference can be ensured if all participants will take action upon objective bases. The attempts to pose on purpose unacceptable requirements, to draw unilateral advantages of any kind could only hinder the works and naturally would meet with our resolute objections.

The reliance on force and rhetorics, the speaker went on, cannot give more safety to mankind. A substantive switch over is needed in politics -- from the policy of militaris and aggression to the policy of international peace and collaboration. We wait for such a switch over from the U.S. and its allies in the NATO. As far as we are concerned, as Y.V. Andropov stated, it will meet with the proper response.

A.A. Gromyko pointed out that the main line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states was determined by the permanent care for peace, for preventing the war danger, for mankind's bright future.

Gromyko, Delegation Depart

AU011407 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The USSR party-governmental delegation consisting of Comrades Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest today.

At Otopeni Airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Cheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romania's ambassador to the Soviet Union. Also present at the airport were members of the Soviet Embassy staff.

CANADA'S TRUDEAU ARRIVES, MET BY DASCALESCU

AU011427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1424 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1984 -- On February 1 in the afternoon, Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Canadian prime minister was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, and by other Romanian officials.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON SPILJAK VISIT TO U.S.

Departs 31 Jan

LD311159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by his associates, left for an official working visit to the United States at noon today.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivojin Jazic, foreign policy adviser of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Marinkovic, head of the Political Department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and other left for Washington together with the president of the SFRY Presidency.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport President Mika Spiljak was seen off by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and by others. Representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade were also present to see him off.

Arrives in U.S.

LD010006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2305 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived this evening in the United States for an official working visit. The usual state honors were accorded to President Spiljak before the George Washington monument opposite the White House, while Kenneth Dam, acting U.S. secretary of state, wished him an official welcome. Official talks between President Spiljak and President Reagan will start tomorrow morning at the White House.

Talks Previewed

LD312141 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Just before the arrival of Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, in the United States, TANJUG's correspondent Borislav Lalic reported to us by telephone from Washington. He stresses that the U.S. newspapers attach great importance to the forthcoming Yugoslav-U.S. talks:

The press here today stresses -- and this is underlined in U.S. political circles, too -- that the visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the United States comes at a time of lively diplomatic activity in the world and an exacerbated international situation. The press also speaks about the importance of the visit and about the good state of relations between the two countries, which long ago agreed to build their mutual links on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and respect for their differences and specificities.

President Spiljak's arrival in United States today and his talks tomorrow with President Reagan and Vice President Bush also demonstrate the continuity of meetings at the highest level between the two countries, which took place during the time of President Tito and earlier U.S. presidents. Pointing to the importance of this visit, chroniclers here have noted that President Spiljak is the first head of a socialist state to visit the White House since President Reagan had been there.

In the 2-day intensive talks President Spiljak will conduct over the next 2 days with President Reagan and other high-ranking U.S. officials, special attention will be devoted to further strengthening and promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries, particularly at the economic level, and in this connection a separate tourist agreement between the two countries will be signed.

An exchange of views will also be held on the current international situation which is hampered by great problems and considerable threats to peace.

Zagreb Commentary

LD312044 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Filip Svetic commentary]

[Text] The official and working visit by Mika Spiljak to the United States is one of those meetings at the highest political level which is in keeping with the continuity of the already well established cooperation between the two countries. It is a meeting which, in the U.S. view too, speaks more eloquently of the good state of mutual relations than of the fact that between the two friendly countries there exist unresolved questions or problems which should be resolved at that political level.

However, certain difficulties should, of course, also be sought out in the sphere of economic cooperation, especially within the framework of trade exchange, which is unbalanced to our detriment. After all, together with financial and scientific-technical cooperation, these will indeed be the central themes regarding bilateral relations in which both sides are showing interest. This is all the more so when seen against the background of the support for our stabilization measures for which financial circles in the United States have so far shown understanding.

In view of the present moment in international political and economic relations, which could be said to be seriously disrupted, the exchange of views on international issues between President Spiljak and Ronald Reagan and other interlocutors also has particular significance and political weight. The differences in views regarding concrete problems, which arise from differences in the international positions of the two countries -- one being a superpower and the other, Yugoslavia, nonaligned -- as in the past present no obstacles at present to joint efforts to contribute to the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of tension in the world. This is especially the case because Reagan's administration also respects the independent and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia and because relations are based on the familiar principles of equality, noninterference, and respect for mutual differences.

It is precisely because of these foundations in our mutual relations, which are characterized by both friendship and openness, that Spiljak's visit to the United States can justifiably be expected to constitute a new contribution and stimulus to the further advancement and enrichment of mutual relations and cooperation.

After all, it is just one link in a series of contacts at the highest political level, which had a powerful imprint stamped upon them by the meetings between President Tito and four former U.S. heads of state, that took place in Yugoslavia or in the United States.

GROMYKO-CEAUSESCU TALKS IN BUCHAREST VIEWED

AU311931 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] The exact content of the Romanian-Soviet dialogue at a party and state level has not yet reached the public at large. The dialogue has been conducted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Andrey Gromyko. One sentence each of a courtesy nature was published from the toasts and it was officially announced that the usual exchange of views was carried out on the domestic activities of the two parties. At a friendship meeting in the largest Bucharest work collective, addressing a rather modest aktiv of the city and the collective, the Soviet foreign minister dwelled mainly on international affairs.

The Romanian-Soviet dialogue may continue, but this has not been officially confirmed.

ANTE MARKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR'S ANTONOV

LD010056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2008 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received today Ante Markovic, chairman of the board of management of the Yugoslav Rade Koncar plant. Markovic spoke with his host about cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet engineering manufacturers, which is of interest to both countries. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BOJANIC VISITS TOGO

For reportage from African sources on Minister of Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic's visit to Togo, see the West Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT of 1 February and subsequent issues.

STOJANOVIC DESCRIBES TASKS FOR LC PLENUM

LD192246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 19 Jan 84

["VECERNJE NOVOSTI Interview With Nikola Stojanovic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee work program provides for the country's supreme party forum to work on the ideological and political aspects of realizing the long-term economic stabilization program, stressing the tasks and obligations which members of the LC organization and leadership should have in this. The work program, in addition, provides for a number of other topics to precede this on the Central Committee agenda, Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

Deviations from the stabilizing course and policy in certain economic spheres, particularly those which occurred at the start of the summer in the pricing sphere, in addition to other accumulated problems -- all of which could lead to political passivization and to serious restriction of economic and social conditions and opportunities for successful implementation of stabilization -- are the reason why all this was discussed at the 10th LCY Central Committee session. The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee holds that due to the tendencies in evidence the aforementioned deviations and problems have created or could create, the planned plenum should convene as soon as possible.

Although the decisions of the 10th LCY Central Committee session gave due attention to realization of our pricing system and policy, and although these standpoints are clear to and obligatory for all members, organizations, and organs of the LC, we are once again coming up against concepts, misinterpretations, and behavior in some environments -- and not only in the economic sector -- which indicate that many people have neither seriously understood nor accepted the essence of the program and policy of economic stabilization and the decisions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee, Stojanovic said.

This fact is all the more significant and politically indicative for the LC in that some LC members undoubtedly subscribe to such conceptions and conduct, while on the other hand, the LC's organizations and organs do not react effectively enough to them in all cases. This only confirms that the political struggle for the stabilizing course must also be intensified, that it must always be refreshed, and that implementation of the economic stabilization policy is the line along which ideopolitical differentiation in the LC ranks and in society as a whole must primarily "turn" today.

As is known, Stojanovic recalls, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] considers that in the present situation it is necessary to go for a temporary price freeze.

The present cases of evasion of the FEC decision -- and the same applies to all possible future abuses -- objectively mean a direct attack upon the economic stabilization policy, regardless of what anyone thinks about himself, his problems, or his own behavior. Such behavior and actions create hindrances and demobilize activity, especially when this is done openly or passed over in silence, among people and collectives who are ready to adhere honestly and consistently to the measures being adopted in society.

Leaving room for the "indiscipline" which is now surfacing in connection with the FEC decision also means slackening the front of the struggle for labor productivity and exports, and, furthermore, encourages others to look only to their own narrow, short-term interests, without taking account of joint interests and the future, Stojanovic said.

The measures the FEC adopted carry with them, according to Stojanovic, a number of unfavorable effects, too, reflecting the fate of almost all administrative measures. Unless we put a stop, rapidly and effectively, to all violations and "circumventions" of that decision, which have become more numerous, we shall soon be confronted with the fact that all positive effects of correcting the disparity among prices have more or less melted away.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has already reacted and called for the entire party membership and all LC leaderships to thwart vigorously, each in his own environment, all direct and indirect evasions of the FEC decision. The Presidium has no illusions that this can be done in today's conditions without broad political action. What we need today is political action, action free of most of the weaknesses and biases which have so far been present, and not only because of deviations from pricing policy. No LC member or leader should have further illusions about this, Stojanovic said.

RIBICIC RESPONDS TO CRITICISM ON MINORITIES

LD192124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The latest issue of KOMUNIST carries the reply by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the open letter by Jovan Miric published by this paper last week.

Jovan Miric reproached Mitja Ribicic for "categorial renaming": "You have proclaimed as a nation a traditional national minority and parts of the Yugoslav nations as national minorities." The reason for such confusion by Jovan Miric was Mitja Ribicic's views, especially those referring to Kosovo: "We are now opposed to pressure in order to prevent the emigration and all those more or less known things. We should strive to do more in the other direction. An alternative should be given to this new coexistence between the Albanian people and minorities in Kosovo. Brotherhood, this joint life, should be given a new meaning, so that the minorities in this Albanian majority would be the subject coresponsible for the development of the province, its place and self-management."

"If it were a question of an article for a scientific journal, I would certainly avoid such 'unfounded renaming' -- as you put it -- of the known constitutional category of nationality," Mitja Ribicic stated in his reply to Jovan Miric. "In loose conversation, however, we often use for instance the word 'party' when we should say 'the League of Communists,' self-management democracy instead of socialist self-management, government instead of the Federal Executive Council. In the future I shall try to be more precise to prevent disagreements."

In his reply Mitja Ribicic then said that he would not dream of changing the concept and position of nationalities within Yugoslavia. The parts of the Albanian people living in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are nationalities and enjoy all constitutional rights in our political system. It is clear, however, Ribicic said, that this process of affirmation of nationality according to the meaning given to it by our constitution -- that is that they are no longer in the position of minorities in relation to the majority nations -- is not developing everywhere in the same way. This process depends on many internal and international circumstances, on the openness of borders, on the general cultural, economic, and other social conditions and above all on the development of socialist self-management and new relations among people of different nationalities. In our revolution the struggle for the freedom of peoples and freedom of work constitutes a united process.

Whenever conflicts arise among people, and members of different nations, we shall solve them by the same approach, while the main responsibility will always be borne by the members of the majority nation in a certain environment. This was also true when we introduced bilingual education and the initial forms of bilingualism in all areas of social life in Prekmurje. This important institution was met with resistance by the majority Slovene nation and also by poor understanding among the members of the Hungarian nationality. For bilingualism to be implemented it was necessary to break the resistance. Lenin's warning to Russian nationalists that these are sensitive questions and that the majority nation must rather (?think) than neglect these questions is still very valid today and in our conditions. This is also the way to understand my warning that the main responsibility for settling the very disrupted intranational relations and relations among people lies with the members of the nation that constitutes the majority of the population. In Kosovo these are Albanians. According to our constitution they have the status of nationality, but since they are in Kosovo in the majority they have equal obligations toward the members of other nations as the majority nations in our socialist republics in relation to the nationalities.

In this sense, Ribicic says, I also spoke about the responsibility of the Albanian people, who in view of their political, economic, cultural, information, linguistic and other influence, as well as their numerical strength, constitute the actual majority in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in relation to the members of other nations who live in Kosovo and are there in a minority.

The Albanian people are the only ones who can and must prevent the physical and other pressures for the emigration of the Serbian and other families, which reflect the depth of the disrupted relations among people. They alone can and must uproot the reactionary and fascist ideology of an ethnically pure Kosovo. The responsibility of Albanians in Kosovo is even greater in view of the present negative policy of the People's Republic of Albania toward national minorities, the SFRY, socialism and peace in the world.

The greater-Albanian nationalism represents a threat to socialism, and to security and peace in the world, especially as it is being encouraged by the present state policy of Enver Hoxha.

The experience of struggle against counterrevolution shows that this nationalism can be defeated by the socialist forces of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo with the support of Serbia and all of Yugoslavia, as well as of those forces in the world that strive for full sovereignty of peoples and states and against hegemonism, blocs, and great powers.

For this reason the socialist perspective, full equality of nationalities, successful development of socialist social relations and further economic progress of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo within the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Federal Yugoslavia represent the only possibility for our peace and security.

The perspective which I hope we all wish and aspire to attain, Mitja Ribicic said in his reply to Jovan Miric, rests, however, not only in the responsibility of the members of the majority nation to create conditions for equal and free development of the members of nations who are in a minority but also in the joint creation of conditions and relations in which the real fellowship and climate of mutual trust will depend on the work of every individual regardless of national belonging and on his contribution to this community, which will justly be called the association of freely united producers.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS OF SAWP

AU311635 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 84 p 5

[Radmilo Kljajic and Dragan Lazarevic report]

[Excerpts] The 2-day scientific conference held in Belgrade's Sava Center last week and devoted to the Socialist Alliance's role in developing the self-managing society demonstrated in a variety of ways that this organization is neither of a sufficient mass character nor influential enough to carry out its tasks laid down by the Constitution. Over 200 scientific and public workers from throughout the country spoke about this, and they confirmed their statements by empirical research and experiences from daily political life and work. The reason for this state of affairs is frequently the forum-like work of the SAWP leadership and an insufficient understanding of the ideas and activities of the grassroots, as well as unsuitable front-line work, lacking involvement of youth, workers, and intelligentsia. In this connection, the LC, as the most important and most prominent sociopolitical organization, does not leave sufficient room for the SAWP's political activity, and sometimes behaves toward the SAWP in a sectarian and tutorial way.

This critical remark about the LC was mentioned several times at this scientific meeting. It particularly refers to the field of cadre policy where, it was stressed, the LC retains complete monopoly without any need to, while in front-line organizations such as the Socialist Alliance many cadre decisions are only formally confirmed.

Dangerous Flirting

Referring to what kind of Socialist Alliance we need and what kind we have, Franc Setinc stressed that a process of flirting with a multiparty and one-party system is taking place in certain circles and, in doing this, these circles abuse our positions on the Socialist Alliance's role. Thus, for instance, the authors of the book "Party Pluralism or Monism," which was published within the framework of activity of Belgrade University, claim that certain people in our country advocate that the SAWP should become, as in bourgeois society, a multiparty system. If these people would really read, even superficially, Kardelj's study "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," they would find that he indeed says that the SAWP must reflect for our delegate system and for our self-managing democracy the positive aspects of what political parties mean for the system of bourgeois democracy. However, in this respect, he has in mind two different qualities.

In our country, alternatives are not formed in the SAWP in the form of parties, that is, the struggle for power, but rather in the form of a free expression of various self-managing interests, their democratic unification and linkage. Therefore, we advocate such a Socialist Alliance that will make possible a much wider freedom of alternatives and struggle of views than is made possible by parties, that is, monopolies of closed structures. Naturally, this lies in the general political scope of the struggle for political power but in solving concrete problems connected with partial and direct general social, long-term interests of man and society, Setinc stressed.

Analyzing why the constitutional role of the Socialist Alliance is not being implemented, Dr Zdravko Tomac also referred to certain views, according to which several sociopolitical organizations exist in our country: the LC, the SAWP, the Trade Union Federation, the Socialist Youth Federation, and the Federation of Reserve Officers. This tendency prevails in practice and for this reason the forums of these organizations frequently wage a struggle for supremacy, for influence, for substance of work, and thus it is not infrequent that all these forums discuss all problems in the same way or very similarly. The Socialist Alliance is in practice primarily treated as the organization for solving less important social problems linked with the place of residence or for solving the problems which other sociopolitical organizations do not tackle. In this respect the SAWP is treated in practice as the organization of peasants and pensioners and as the organizer of work in local communities, primarily for solving communal problems.

The present SAWP structure, particularly the structure of its leaderships, cannot any longer remain only another form of Communist activity. The SAWP must become a place where all working people and citizens who accept the constitutional system express their political views; it must be a suitable institutional framework of dialogue between communists and all working people and citizens, a place in which the socialist public opinion is created. It must be the main arena of political activity of Communists where they can attract the majority of working people and citizens for their program with their organized and well-argued activity. To achieve this, it is necessary to change the structure of the SAWP leaderships and forums so that Communists do not predominate, that is, in which all creative forces of the society must politically work and in which all strata of the working people and citizens who accept the socialist self-managing system have their representatives, Dr Tomac stressed.

All scientific research shows that interest in the SAWP's political activity is declining primarily because the positiouf of the majority of citizens are not adopted and implemented in the process of decisionmaking. For this reason it is necessary to adopt the principle that the decisions of most citizens must be observed by all forums and bodies -- that is, the Socialist Alliance must assume the responsibility for not allowing the adoption of decisions that are contrary to the positions of most citizens as expressed through the Socialist Alliance.

In our daily practice this system is still not being implemented, politics has not yet become the concern of citizens but rather of some "chosen people" who in the name of citizens adopt important political decisions that are frequently contrary to the demands of the working people and citizens. The research into the delegate system shows the dominance of the executive political authorities and forums of the sociopolitical organizations in the decisionmaking process over the delegate structures, Dr Tomac pointed out.

Pushing to the Sidelines

Dr Rados Smiljkovic stressed what happens when the SAWP is on the margins of social developments, when the SAWP is not organized in such a way as to attract working people and citizens as well as various associations within its circle. He stressed that various professional and scientific and even certain sports and religious organizations are being politicized to a greater or lesser extent. The appearance of nationalist political groups and organizations is partially the consequence of an inadequate ideopolitical and organizational attitude of the SAWP, as well as of other organizations. It is simply unbelievable that following the long organizational and ideopolitical structure and activity of these national political groups and organizations, we are experiencing a drastic attack by them on the achievements of the socialist revolution, without having first felt at least a whiff of counterrevolution. In view of the fact that the SAWP is an organization of dialogue, the question arises whether it is possible that political analysts are missing a drastic anti-socialist and anti-Yugoslav orientation. I believe that trends of a politization of nonpolitical organizations and the appearance of various new political groups and organizations are objectively there. This includes groups and organizations that can be considered hostile when they do not live up to the standards of organizations such as the SAWP, or other sociopolitical organizations, Smiljkovic said.

ALBANIAN 'IRREDENTIST PROVOCATIONS' ATTACKED

LD311741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pristina, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Despite the fact that significant results have been scored in the struggle against the class enemy in Kosovo, specifically against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, there are still examples of its organized illegal activity. Hostile slogans and distribution of various pamphlets and propaganda material, mostly printed abroad, represent only some aspects of the tactics used by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. This was said at the beginning of a commentary broadcast last night by Pristina Television in its prime time news program.

The commentary was broadcast in connection with two serious provocations that took place recently and were incited by the sworn enemy of our country. The first incident, the commentator says, occurred in Podujevo during the funeral of a Serbian national when primary school pupils, instead of paying their last respects as custom and elementary human dignity requires, reacted to the procession in a shameless way and with absolute hostile brutality with the words "one today, two tomorrow." In this way, another irredentist slogan has been added to the stock of acts used to pressure Serbs and Montenegrins. This inhuman and hostile act does not deserve further comment, but it is amazing that this was not mentioned for several days and that one of the provincial leaders had to bring up this incident to the appropriate school organs to start to look into it. Without doubt the perpetrators of this act should immediately be identified, and not only they but also the real instigators of this action, because any delay or slowness can blunt the edge of revolutionary action against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which is being successfully conducted by the Kosovo LC,

Possible excuses that these were probably naive and childish provocations could only encourage the enemy, in this case Albanian nationalists and irredentists, to continue to demonstrate their disgusting brutality, even in situations of deep sorrow.

The second incident, which happened recently in Urosevac, clearly demonstrates the attempts of irredentists -- in fact, of the irredentists' masters and henchmen -- to further incite enemy actions by launching hostile elements. Publication of the photographs of enemy emigre brothers Grvala, Kadri Zeka, and Adem Demaci, who are irredentists and sworn traitors, is only one in a series of thoughtless actions by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in our country who have close links with greater-Albanian reactionary emigrees operating in some West European countries. These emigres, financed by reactionary circles in these countries and encouraged and guided by the authorities in Tirana, do not spare resources and are not discriminating in their methods to implement their antinational and anticommunist objectives which in their substance aim at destabilizing and destroying the SFRY.

We know full well, says the commentary, who the brothers Grvala and Kadri Zeka were, and who Adem Demaci is, whose servants they were and are, and what they and the people who think likewise are after. We also know that the prosperity of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia never was nor is their true objective, nor indeed is it the objective of their masters who, after the collapse of their sinister plans, are now trying to turn their servants into "martyrs and national heroes" and offer Albanians in Yugoslavia a new, false and mythological image of these people. Of course, the propaganda machinery in Tirana has joined in this game. Among other things they recently took under their wing the protagonists of the Red Front extremist Albanian nationalist and irredentist band, which they inspire ideologically and, by all appearance, also provide with an excess of financial resources.

Both these cases should remind us again of the need for constant vigilance in our struggle against sinister objectives and perfidious aspects of the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against those anti-Yugoslav forces that aid and abet these dirty enemy actions, says the commentary of Pristina Radio and Television.

KOSOVO PUPIL SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

AU311955 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] The Prizren District Court today sentenced to 3 years imprisonment Pal Shtufi, pupil from the village of (Shpinadi) near Prizren, for the penal act of hostile propaganda. On occasion of his visit to the FRG in October 1980, the accused was given 11 copies of the pamphlet ZERI I KOSOVES [The Voice of KOSOVO], which is published by Albanian extremists. He gave it to his friends and together with them distributed it in the Prizren secondary school. In the (Gani Derbasha) school he wrote 4 hostile slogans.